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U.S. Presses Gemayel to Widen Base as Leverage Against Syria

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has told President Amr Gemayel of Lebanon that he should be more energetic in widening his political base and extending his army's control of the countryside. He was advised that such steps could help persuade Syria to join Israel in withdrawing troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel was told in Washington on Thursday, an official said, that the United States had "no magical wand" to bring about the early pullout of foreign forces, and it was up to the Lebanese government to act with more determination.

He was advised to be as forthcoming as possible in bringing opposition figures into the government and in dealing directly with the Israelis to expand the Lebanese Army's presence in areas occupied by Israel, a senior official said.

In discussions with President Ronald Reagan, Vice President

Pravda Rules Out Talks If U.S. Missiles Remain

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Pravda said Friday that U.S. nuclear missiles being prepared for deployment in Europe would have to be withdrawn before Soviet negotiators would resume talks on the issue.

An editorial in the Communist Party paper appeared to have been prepared to rebut suggestions by President Ronald Reagan and other Western leaders that the Kremlin, which broke off talks last week, would eventually return to the table in Geneva without concessions from the West.

The editorial did not mention Mr. Reagan. Instead, it focused on remarks by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who cited a message from the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, after the break-up of the Geneva talks as an indication that the Kremlin might soon resume the negotiations.

"This, stripped of fine names, is a shameless deception," Pravda said.

The editorial went on to question the sincerity of the offer that arose from the wording of Mr. Andropov's statement on the missile question last week. Mr. Andropov said then that the Soviet Union would be prepared to return to the previous situation — implying a resumption of talks and cancellation of Soviet military countermeasures — if the United States and its allies "display readiness to withdraw the missiles."

This was taken in some quarters in the West as a vague formulation that would allow the Kremlin to resume talks if, for example, the Western allies announced a slowdown or deferral of further mis-

sile deployments. But Pravda said that only a withdrawal of the missiles already flown to Britain, West Germany and Italy could draw the Soviet Union back to negotiations.

"To make possible the resumption of the talks which were held in Geneva, the NATO countries should restore the old state of things, when there were no American missiles in Europe," the paper said.

It added: "Nothing else was said and could be said either to Chancellor Helmut Kohl or to anybody else. Apparently, some people are in trouble, if they decided to distort and make a subject of shameless speculation an exchange of messages at the highest level. But this trick will not ease their position, rather, it will further undermine trust in them on the part of their peoples and the world public."

Soviet determination to take a tough line on the issue, at least for the time being, was underlined when officials announced a news conference on Monday by Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, chief of the general staff. The announcement said that Marshal Ogarkov would speak on the missile question along with two high-ranking civilian officials, Georgi M. Kornienko, first deputy foreign minister, and Leonid M. Zamyatin, chief of the Communist Party's International Information Department.

It was expected that the marshal would elaborate on the military steps already announced in response to the proposal to withdraw Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in West Germany.

A separate Pravda commentary Friday suggested Israeli-Soviet talks.



Otto Lambsdorff, right, West Germany's economics minister, raised his hand to vote for the suspension of his own parliamentary immunity Friday to face charges of taking bribes.

Lambsdorff Votes With the Bundestag To Suspend His Immunity in Bribe Case

United Press International
BONN — Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, accused of taking \$50,000 in bribes, voted Friday to lift his own immunity from prosecution so that he can be charged.

The 56-year-old count held up his hand in favor of a parliamentary motion, which waived his protection as a member of the Bundestag and will allow state prosecutors to charge him with corruption by taking money from the Flick holding company.

There is expected to be heavy pressure on Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a Christian Democrat, to call for the resignation of Mr. Lambsdorff, who is a member of the Free Democrats, the coalition partner.

The speaker of the Bundestag, Rainer Barzel, read the dry, technical motion to a near empty house. There was a show of hands among the 30 members present and the decision was unanimous. Mr. Lambsdorff looked relaxed but serious as he thrust his arm into the air to be counted.

The Bonn prosecutor's office named Mr. Lambsdorff and four

Unemployment In U.S. Falls to A 2-Year Low

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate plunged four-tenths of a percentage point to 8.4 percent last month, providing the largest two-month drop since 1958 and the highest 12-month growth in employment since 1949, the Labor Department reported Friday. It was the lowest unemployment rate in two years.

Economists have been predicting that the drop in the unemployment rate would begin to level off as the economic recovery matured. However, they have been surprised two months in a row as the unemployment rate dropped from 9.3 percent in September to 8.8 percent in October and then to the November level.

The drop in October was attributed to a puzzling decline of 553,000 in the size of the labor force. However, the decline in November was the result of an increase of 740,000 new jobs while the labor force grew at a more normal rate.

The unexpected drop in unemployment reflected the surprisingly robust growth in output during the past two quarters. The increase in the gross national product during the third quarter was 7.7 percent, far above original forecasts.

"Clearly the recovery in the labor market is sharp and sustained, the economy for the future is very bright," said Raymond J. Donovan, the secretary of labor. "I am especially pleased that the job increase in November was so widespread and that the improvement was shared by almost all worker groups."

However, Jerry Jasnowski, the chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers, said that while the rebound in manufacturing jobs has contributed to the drop in unemployment, "it may be that unemployment is somewhat understated because of unusually low increases in the labor force, sampling errors and problems of seasonal adjustment."

The drop in unemployment was widespread across industries and demographic groups as manufacturing jobs made a slight comeback, although there was little decline in the number of workers laid off.

English Printers Suspend Protest

The Associated Press
LONDON — Militant printers challenging government curbs on union powers announced Friday a seven-day suspension of illegal mass picketing at a northwestern England newspaper plant where pickets battled police earlier this week.

In return, a High Court judge adjourned contempt proceedings against the union for the same period, and the chairman of the Messenger Group, which has been the target of the picketing, agreed to new talks with the National Graphical Association.

"I hope now that we can sort this out once and for all," said Selim Shah, the Messenger chairman. The dispute began with Mr. Shah firing of six union printers who had struck to protest his use of non-union labor. It has grown into a major test of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's labor legislation, which bans "secondary" picketing at a workplace other than an employee's own.



DRUZE MEMORIAL — Lebanese Druze Muslims attended a service for Sheikh Hafid Taktieddi, head of the supreme Druze religious court, in Beirut Friday. Sheikh Taktieddi was killed by an unknown gunman on Thursday. At the UN Security Council, Yasser Arafat's call for safe conduct from the port of Tripoli was discussed. Page 2.

Soviet Lowers Prices but Predicts 'Adjustments'

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has lowered prices on selected consumer goods ranging from rugs to milk pails, a move the government held up as "convincing evidence" of the country's economic might "at a time of a sharp deterioration in the international situation through the fault of the imperialist circles of the U.S.A."

The official announcement in Pravda Thursday likewise hailed the move as "persuasive evidence of the concern of the Leninist party and the Soviet government about the further growth in the well-being of Soviet people," and the radio reported people flocking to the new bargains.

But a sampling of Moscow stores showed a marked lack of enthusiasm for the discounted articles, which included wares that even at the new prices remained beyond the means of most Muscovites or that have found little public demand. Instead, most Russians who read the announcement through to the end found bad news that far outweighed the heralded reductions.

At the end of a long interview, Nikolai T. Glushkov, head of the state committee on prices, noted that the government intended to continue "adjustments" in retail prices that began last February to eliminate "certain imbalances and incongruities" in the official price structure.

"Adjustments," to Russians, spells increases. Last February, after Yuri V. Andropov first signaled the need to eliminate such imbalances, the government quietly boosted prices on a broad range of widely used items, including paper, steel, cotton and other products. In contrast to the great publicity that accompanied Thursday's price cuts, the increases were never announced.

The indication of new increases, which would probably affect the most commonly used goods, followed Mr. Andropov's plan of bringing the Soviet Union's price structure more in line with the cost of production.

The artificial price structure has long been identified by Western economists as a major handicap in the Soviet economy.

In particular, Western diplomats were struck by the unprecedented linking of prices and the international situation, which they assumed was an attempt to prevent any notion that subsequent price increases were the result of greater military spending occasioned by the heightened U.S.-Soviet rivalry.

17-Million-Year-Old Primate Fossils Could Be Link Between Man and Apes

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Scientists exploring in northern Kenya have found the 17-million-year-old remains of an apelike creature formerly thought to have existed only in Asia. The researchers theorize that the primate may prove to be one of the common ancestors of humans and the great apes.

Examinations of bone fragments of the chimpanzee-size primate, which weighed 120 to 150 pounds (54 to 68 kilograms), indicate that it was similar in appearance to an ape, with a short face like that of an orangutan.

Because the remnants were discovered only a few months ago, confirmation that the new specimen is an ancestor of apes and humans awaits the discovery of more specimens "and a lot of work in studying them," said Alan Walker, a Johns Hopkins University paleontologist who is a co-leader of the expedition.

The discovery was made by a team headed by Mr. Walker and Richard E. Leakey, director of the National Museums of Kenya.

Mr. Walker, in a telephone interview, said the newly discovered specimen was believed to be *Sivapithecus*, one of a group of apelike creatures that had previously been found only in Asia. But the Asian specimens, which share a number of characteristics with contemporary orangutans and had been



Alan Walker displays a cast of the fossilized jawbone his party found in Africa.

In Beijing, Beware of Dogcatcher

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service
BEIJING — The authorities in Beijing have begun a campaign to eliminate the last unregistered dogs in the capital and its suburbs.

After Thursday, all dogs without a special registration will be killed by police, and their keepers will be fined up to 350. The ban limits legal ownership of dogs to foreigners, police, scientific researchers, the military, acrobatic troupes and restaurants that specialize in dog meat dishes.

China's national cabinet launched the crackdown in October to protect city sanitation and safeguard against rabies. Dog owners were given a grace period ending Thursday to take their dogs to the countryside or to have them destroyed.

Thousands of dogs have been electrocuted, clubbed to death or drowned by execution squads who have roamed city streets and suburban roads in recent weeks searching for unsupervised dogs, according to Liu Songlin, a spokesman for Beijing sanitation operations.

Dogs have actually been banned from urban centers for years to protect public health. But they have thrived in the suburbs, which blend into city districts. In a count earlier this year, Beijing's metropolitan area had 400,000 hounds.

The Communist Party outlawed canines soon after seizing power, and it continues to limit their value to pelt, paws used to make medicine and bones rendered into glue.

Most dogs are large and fierce, trained to ward off burglars. The concept of household pets is foreign here, and fluffy lap dogs are nowhere to be found.

A foreigner's dog on a leash usually arouses a combination of curiosity and fright. People often cross the street to avoid an encounter.

Youngsters, who are not used to pet dogs, try to communicate with the animals by quacking.

To many Chinese, a dog's place is on the dinner plate. Large numbers of these recent victims have been served up as the delicacy euphemistically called "restaurant meat," Mr. Liu said.

A restaurant called Qiu Yuan each week sells about 600 pounds (about 270 kilograms) of dog meat marinated in soy sauce, ginger and onion. It is served boiled or in a hot-and-sour sauce.

"A little dog meat eaten with wine brings good health," advised the cafe manager.

Thatcher Warns EC About Budget

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — British officials said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher warned the European Community Commission's president, Gaston Thorn, on Friday that she would not agree to raise the community's spending ceiling unless it agreed to control agricultural spending and limit Britain's share of the budget.

The community's budget crisis is scheduled to be discussed at a summit meeting in Athens beginning Sunday.

British officials expected the meeting to include discussion on admitting Spain and Portugal to the 10-nation body. But in an advance report circulated in Brussels, the Greek government recommended that no admission date be fixed, officials said Friday.

(Reuters, AP)

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WEEKEND

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MONDAY

■ Socialists lead governments in every country in southern Europe for the first time. A look at what has happened.

Tight Israeli Security in South Lebanon Hurts Trade

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

SIDON, Lebanon — Security measures taken since the terrorist bombing of Israeli Army headquarters in Tyre last month are having a disastrous effect on the economy of impoverished southern Lebanon and are provoking a sharp upsurge in resistance to the Israeli presence.

The southern third of the country is fast being cut off from the north by a new system of checks and permits required of anyone traveling southward by road across Israeli lines at the Awali River bridge, a mile (1.6 kilometers) north of Tyre.

Lebanese are still allowed to cross freely by foot. But the logjam of vehicles is such that the passage, particularly of trucks, can take days. The crossing is only open from 8:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. "It is as if you are cutting the head from the body," said Sidon's mayor, Ahmed Kalash.

The economy is heavily dependent on the transport of citrus fruits and bananas to Beirut and on to other Arab countries. Mr. Ka-

lash estimated that 70 percent of the crop, normally worth \$160 million to \$200 million annually, was going to waste or sold at a loss.

Building was down to zero, he said, public works projects were coming to a halt and 3,000 civil servants living in Beirut found it difficult to come to work in Sidon. In addition, he said, there had been no mail from Beirut since the day of the bombing that killed 28 Israelis and 32 others.

The security measures at the bridge on the main north-south highway were taken to prevent infiltration into the south and thus protect Israeli soldiers. But they may well undermine Israel's own long-range scheme for a security zone, policed by pro-Israeli Lebanese just north of its border.

The political and religious leaders of the Shiite Muslims, 80 percent of south Lebanon's population, have called for civil resistance against the Israelis and have begun a campaign to undo the Israeli-backed village militias known as "national guards" or *ansars* — a reference to the Israeli prison camp in the village of Ansar.

The effects of the pressure to stop collaborating with the Israelis can be seen in a growing number of defections among the Israeli-armed *ansars*, at least six of whose leaders have been assassinated.

On Wednesday, the man supposed to head a new Israeli-backed Shiite army in the south announced that he was resigning to join the Shiite *Amal* militia.

Abdel Amir Mansour said the Israelis had misled him into believing that the force "would save us from sectarian militias." But, he said, "This so-called army would not be under our command but under orders from the Israeli Army to ensure sectarian fighting in the south similar to what happened in the mountains."

This was a reference to fighting in September between Druze and Christian militias in the Chuf region southeast of Beirut.

The apparent collapse of the Israeli plan for a Shiite-dominated brigade for its security zone leaves Israel with only the Christian-led "Army of Free Lebanon," its leader, Major Saad Haddad, is said to be seriously ill. Whether his predominantly Shiite force will hold

together after he retires or dies is widely doubted.

There is a campaign to boycott the Israeli-issued permits needed for any vehicle to return south once they cross the Awali for Beirut. "We refuse the principle of the permit," said Mohammed Ghaddar, *Amal* spokesman in the south.

Mr. Ghaddar, a construction materials wholesaler, said transport costs between Sidon and Beirut had risen from \$6 to \$16 a ton because it was taking up to three days to cross the bridge and 10 to 12 days for a round trip. He said his sales had dropped from an average \$20,000 a day to \$4,000 "and when we sell that much we are happy."

It is clear from the scene at the Awali bridge that economic need is winning out, at least for now, over calls for a boycott of the permits. Hundreds of cars and trucks lined up in both directions on Tuesday and Wednesday. The line north at 4 P.M. Wednesday was three or four deep across and one mile long. It included almost 400 vehicles at a rough count.

Mr. Kalash said 15,000 vehicles a day crossed the Awali before the latest measures. Judging from two

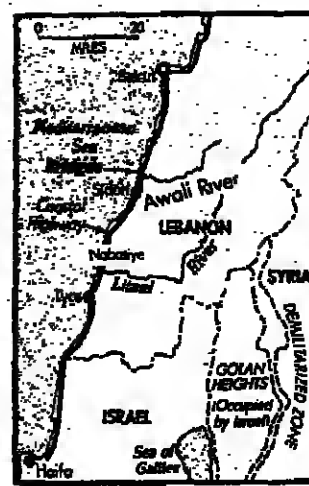
crossings by this reporter on different days, no more than 60 vehicles can cross both ways in a single hour, reducing the daily flow in the nine hours the bridge is open to between 500 and 600.

The irony is that it is far from clear that the measures will solve the Israeli security problem.

Israeli Army spokesmen are worried about renewed activity by the 3,000 "terrorists," both Lebanese and Palestinians, who opted to stay in Lebanon on their release from Ansar last month. They own link the Awali security measures to the release more than to the Tyre bombing.

"If there is an open bridge policy, there is no control over them," a spokesman said. Asked if the new measures might prove counterproductive for the Israeli Army, he replied, "Only time will tell." He said there had only been three attacks on Israeli patrols in Sidon in the past two and a half weeks.

Tuesday evening, this reporter witnessed one from a distance when a bomb exploded as an Israeli soldier stepped out of a vehicle with gunfire. Miraculously, no Is-



Israeli soldier or Lebanese was reportedly wounded.

Shortly after midnight, another loud explosion was heard near the Israeli military headquarters. An army spokesman said that a house had been blown up as two local factions settled scores.

It was clear from just one night in Sidon that plenty of explosives are still available and that the rigorous new measures at the Awali provide no guarantee for the safety of Israeli soldiers in the south.

WORLD BRIEFS

Managua Rejects a Rebel Truce Offer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, has rejected an offer by Nicaraguan rebels to end their guerrilla attacks in return for concessions from the government.

"We do not talk to puppets. We would rather talk to the puppeteers," Mr. d'Escoto said Thursday in Managua, indicating that Nicaragua would talk to U.S. officials. The United States has acknowledged having helped the rebels.

Mr. d'Escoto was responding to an offer that was outlined in Washington after Richard B. Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Central America, had meetings Thursday in Panama City with representatives of the rebel groups. A senior U.S. official said the rebels would suspend their activities if the Sandinista government kept its promise to hold elections in 1985, among other pledges made to the Organization of American States in 1979.

Dutch Unions Calling Off Strikes

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Dutch trade unions said Friday that they were ending many strikes and slowdowns against a public-sector wage cut, thus admitting failure to force the government to change its mind.

Union leaders said there was little point in continuing the strikes, which began more than a month ago to protest plans for a 3-percent pay reduction in 1984 and more cuts in 1985 and 1986.

The unions decided to end most of the strikes because the center-right coalition government appears certain to get the plans through parliament this month. Amsterdam garbage collectors go back to work Monday after a month on strike and customs officials will end a slowdown later next week, union officials said. However, a 24-hour local railroad strike hit Rotterdam Friday and Groningen rail workers stayed on strike for a second consecutive 24 hours.

Dissident Polish Priest Resists Arrest

WARSAW (Reuters) — A Warsaw priest who denounced Communism in Poland from his pulpit last Sunday said he resisted efforts by police to take him in for questioning Friday.

The Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko, who has been warned by the authorities that he is under investigation for possible abuses of religious freedom, told Western journalists that he refused to open his door to a group of 10 policemen who said they wanted to take him to the public prosecutor.

Police left when a group of Father Popieluszko's parishioners gathered in the courtyard at St. Stanislaw Church, not far from the city center, and began praying out loud for him. His apartment overlooks the church. Father Popieluszko is one of several priests in trouble with the authorities for their support of the ideals of the banned Solidarity union and their condemnation of martial law.

Italy Arrests Former Intelligence Chief

ROME (AP) — Italy's national police said they arrested the former head of Italy's military intelligence Friday after allegations that he was linked with a number of scandals.

A spokesman for the Carabinieri paramilitary police said General Giuseppe Santovito, 63, was arrested at his home in Rome. Officials refused to specify the charges.

Judicial sources said he was charged with revealing state secrets, a crime that carries a minimum five-year prison sentence. His name has surfaced in a series of investigations, including one into alleged links to an arms-and-drug-trafficking ring with Middle-Eastern gangs.

The Italian press has reported that he was allegedly linked to an associate of Roberto Calvi, who was found hanged after a banking scandal touching the Vatican.

General Giuseppe Santovito

More Smuggling Suspected in Sweden

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Swedish customs officials, still trying to identify computer equipment that the United States said was smuggled to the Soviet Union, have found more suspect packages, the customs authority said Friday.

The latest finds were made in Stockholm in the last few days, a customs spokesman, Ulf Skogman, said. He declined to say where the shipment had come from.

Customs agents and government computer experts are examining equipment to Helsingborg and Malmo as well as in Stockholm, where software for data processors was found last month. Efforts to trace the equipment have been hampered because identifying marks, brand names and certain components had been removed, Mr. Skogman said.

S. Korean Jets Inspect Soviet Bombers

SEOUL (AP) — South Korean interceptors took to the skies Friday when nine Soviet bombers flew toward Tushima Strait separating Japan and South Korea, officials said.

A South Korean Air Force spokesman said at least 10 F-4 Phantom II fighters scrambled from their bases after radar picked up a formation of TU-95 and TU-16s heading south.

In Tokyo, Japan Defense Agency officials said it was the third time 17 days that Soviet bombers have been sighted heading south through the strait. Sources speculated the bombers might be rehearsing Soviet power in the area, but they said the Soviet planes might have been on a training mission. The Japanese bases at Da Nang or Cam Ranh Bay, which were built by the United States during the Vietnam War.

For the Record

Mary Louise Smith will not be reappointed by President Ronald Reagan to the reconstituted U.S. Civil Rights Commission, according to White House officials. They said Mr. Reagan feels that the Republican Party chairman has become an advocate of "busing" quotas since he appointed her to the commission in 1981. (WP)

Italian police hunted for gold thieves Friday, at least six men who stole 70 kilograms (about 154 pounds) of gold worth an estimated \$1 million (about \$2 million) from Venice's airport Wednesday. (UPI)

A U.S. Navy officer in command of a ship, Commander Gerald Vandewer, 42, was ordered Thursday in Norfolk, Virginia, to be dismissed from the service and to forfeit \$120,000 in pay. (UPI)

The state of Washington will appeal the ruling Friday of a U.S. judge in Tacoma that the state pay an estimated \$838 million in mismanagement back pay from September 1979 to about 15,000 women — mostly clerical and secretarial staff. (NYT)

The IRA has demanded \$25 million (about \$6.2 million) for the release of Don Tidy, 49, a supermarket executive, who was kidnapped in Dublin Nov. 24, Irish police said Friday. (AP)

The Turkish Cypriot parliament voted Friday to dissolve itself and to hold a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution for the Turkish Cypriot republic declared independent on northern Cyprus last month. (UPI)

A French engineer, Pierre Bourdieu, who had worked on the Space Agency's Ariane rocket-launcher project, has been charged in French court with spying for the Soviet Union. (AP)

Only 58 Jews were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union in November, the lowest monthly total since the program was started in 1971, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration in Geneva said Friday. (AP)

U.S. Urges Gemayel to Widen Military, Political Influence

(Continued from Page 1)

ment forces are in the Chuf mountains near Beirut, which were the scene of heavy fighting in September between the Lebanese Army and Druze Muslims. The references to the "occupied" areas was to southern Lebanon where the Israelis are in control.

A senior administration official said that as the result of the talks here with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel earlier in the week, the Israelis were ready to discuss some sharing of responsibility with the Lebanese.

The United States and Israel, in their talks, agreed on a series of steps to broaden military and political cooperation and to collaborate more closely in the future to ensure freedom to the U.S. Israeli divisions to the Lebanese Army and to the "occupied" areas was to southern Lebanon where the Israelis are in control.

Both the United States and Israel agreed, one official said, that the Gemayel government was too passive and had not put enough emphasis on the complaints of the various groups in the country.

Weinberger Says Soviet May Resume Talks Soon

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

PARIS — U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger told an audience of foreign affairs experts here Friday that he expects the Soviet Union to resume negotiations soon on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, "perhaps in a matter of months."

But Mr. Weinberger expressed reservations about the merit of merging those talks with the negotiations on intercontinental nuclear missiles, a strategy that many Europeans have suggested to bring the Russians back to the table. While not ruling out such a merger, Mr. Weinberger said it would blur the distinctions between two very different types of weapons and would be fruitless in any case unless Moscow changed its basic attitude on the European missile problem.

"I don't see any particular advantage at this time to merging the negotiations," he said.

Mr. Weinberger also said that the cruise missiles that the United States began deploying in Italy and England last month are "subject to an increasingly effective defense," making the faster-flying Pershing-2 missiles being deployed in West Germany the "only totally reliable" answer to Soviet SS-20 missiles. That assessment of the cruise came in response to a question about why the United States did not favor a compromise plan that

would have allowed deployment of cruise but not Pershing-2 missiles in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

The Soviet Union walked out of the Geneva talks on limiting intermediate-range missiles in Europe when deployment began in three West European countries. Both the deployment and the walkout had been predicted if no agreement were reached in Geneva and, despite European anxieties about the current state of affairs, Mr. Weinberger said he is not discouraged.

"I believe right now that the prospects for a successful negotiation are better than they've ever been before," he said, while acknowledging that his optimism might not reflect the current "majority view."

Mr. Weinberger had predicted at least six months ago that deployment would have to begin, showing the Soviet Union that the Western alliance was committed to fielding the weapons, before substantive negotiations could take place.

In his speech to the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs Friday, he said the Russians had concentrated on propaganda and splitting the alliance rather than serious talking, although the U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nizze, said in interviews in Europe recently that major progress had been made before the Russians broke off the discussions.

"Most of the last two years, to be



Caspar W. Weinberger

perfectly frank about it, they have not made an effort to negotiate seriously," Mr. Weinberger said.

The secretary made his predictions about a resumption of talks despite the apparent illness of the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, and the disruption this may be causing in the Kremlin.

"It is probably quite difficult to get a policy decision now, and we may have to wait until that situation is clarified, but even so, I think it will be quite soon," he said.

Shultz and Gromyko May Meet in Stockholm

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has raised the possibility that he might meet with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, at an East-West conference on disarmament in Stockholm on Jan. 17.

Several West European nations, especially West Germany, have been urging that the 35-nation conference on the theme of developing safeguards against surprise attacks be opened at the foreign minister level. Mr. Shultz indicated he would not resist that effort, although he declined to say specifically that he would meet with his Soviet counterpart.

"It seems to be shaping up as a meeting to which foreign ministers will go," he said at a breakfast meeting with reporters Thursday. "If that's the way it emerges, then the United States will be represented."

Mr. Shultz said that he would make a joint decision on whether to attend with other Atlantic alliance foreign ministers at a meeting in Brussels next week but that his attendance would not depend on whether Mr. Gromyko was coming.

An aide later said that, while there were no arrangements now for Mr. Shultz to meet Mr. Gromyko in Stockholm, "it would be logical" for that to happen.

Such a meeting would be the first high-level Soviet-U.S. encounter since the chilly exchange between the two foreign ministers in Madrid on Sept. 9 after the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner. Since then, the atmosphere of confrontation between Moscow and Washington has sharpened with the clash over deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the Soviet break-off of talks in Geneva on that subject.

Although the United States is reported to have privately suggest-

ed to Moscow various other areas where talks could begin, such as on technical exchanges or navigational agreements to prevent repetition of the airliner incident, administration officials are skeptical that such a meeting would be the best use of time.

Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, remains uncertain.

In his wide-ranging, one-hour session with reporters, Mr. Shultz made these other points:

■ Recent conciliatory statements by the Nicaraguan government were "good to hear" and "vastly different" from what the Sandinista government was saying six to eight months ago but there was "always a question of whether there is a reality behind the words."

■ Plans are moving ahead for the visit of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang to the United States in January and President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing in April. He assumes the visit will occur despite China's objections to two congressional actions calling Taiwan the Republic of China. The administration has since reaffirmed its position that Beijing "is the sole legitimate government of China."

■ Hints on Attendance

Sweden has received indications that Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz will attend next month's opening of the European security conference in Stockholm, diplomatic sources said Friday. Reuters reported.

They said Sweden was now more confident that there will be a full meeting of East and West foreign ministers.

The sources stressed that Washington and Moscow had not yet given any firm commitment about the presence of Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko in Stockholm, but added: "Things now look better than a week ago." They said the Swedish Embassy in Moscow and the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm had both indicated that the two officials would be present.

Pravda Bars Negotiations if U.S. Missiles Stay

(Continued from Page 1)

forts to encourage protests against the American missile deployments.

The commentary, by Vitaly Korotkov, warned that anti-missile campaigners in Western Europe should guard against "crazy" efforts by the governments concerned to persuade them that further efforts were pointless now that the missiles had begun arriving. It

said that such "defeatist sentiments" would have to be resisted, and added, "The battle for peace continues."

Beun Rebutals Charges

West Germany Friday sharply rebutted Soviet charges that Mr. Kohl was guilty of "shameless deception" when he suggested that Soviet withdrawal from the Geneva arms talks was "not irreversible."

United Press International reported on Bonn.

A government spokesman, Jürgen Südhoff, said West Germany saw no necessity to retract one word of Mr. Kohl's interpretation of Mr. Andropov's letter. "The chancellor quoted and interpreted the letter correctly. He did not say the Geneva talks will resume shortly," Mr. Südhoff said.

S. Koreans Believe Burma Bombing Was Supervised by Son of Kim Il Sung

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Japanese and South Korean analysts believe that the Rangoon bombing in October that killed 17 South Koreans was probably supervised by the son and heir apparent to North Korea's leader, Kim Il Sung.

Although they lack hard evidence, they say that the breadth of the plot as it has unfolded in a Burmese courtroom and the connections it required point to the involvement of officials high up in the North Korean government.

The analysts tend to exclude the president himself on circumstantial grounds and believe it more likely that his son, Kim Jong Il, and military officials allied with him approved the operation.

They suspect that he may have done so as part of an effort to establish his authority in Pyongyang as the Communist country's next president, after his aging father leaves the scene.

Explosives planted in a Burmese hero's mausoleum on Oct. 9 killed four South Korean cabinet ministers and two top aides to President Chun Doo Hwan. It was apparently meant to kill Mr. Chun, who was being driven to the scene for a wreath-laying ceremony when the blast occurred.

Burma broke diplomatic relations with North Korea. It placed two presumed assassins on trial — a third was killed in a shootout with security officials — and the prosecution has documented a wide-ranging plot that has surprised even South Koreans.

The evidence has suggested that the bombing was planned weeks in advance, involved high-ranking military officers and required the complicity of a number of government agencies.

Testimony alleged that the bombers left for Burma on a North Korean trading vessel at least a month before the blast and prepared it inside the home of a North Korean diplomat in Rangoon.

One defendant has said that his orders came from a General Kang Chung Su. According to South Korean officials, he commands a division of North Korean commandos.

Analysts here and in Tokyo insist that it is unlikely that General Kang ordered the attack without orders from superiors.

"General Kang could not have done it alone," said one high-ranking South Korean. "We believe it was Kim Jong Il. He probably thought that if the assassination were successful and killed the president, South Korea would be in chaos."

He said that the North Koreans were believed to have plotted a second-stage commando assault inside South Korea to take advantage of the confusion that would have followed an assassination.

Japanese analysts also point to the fact that the attack was planned by the son of Kim Il Sung, largely because they say there is evidence that his father has recently embarked on a campaign to seek talks with Japan and the United States in ease tensions on the Korean peninsula.

They said they believed that Kim Il Sung was the initiator of an offer to hold talks that was passed on by Chinese leaders shortly before the bombing. The Japanese regard that offer as sincere and important and think that Kim Il Sung would not have risked it by such an act as the Rangoon explosion.

U.S. Firms Bombed in Spain

Reuters

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — Basque guerrillas set off at least eight bombs at American companies or organizations Thursday night, causing extensive damage but no injuries, the police said Friday. The targets throughout the Basque country included offices and plants of Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, NCR, IBM, 3M Co., and the Hispano-American Cultural Association.



Alfred Heineken, left, and Ab Doderer, appeared briefly Friday outside Mr. Heineken's estate for a photo session.

Heineken Calls Captivity An 'Emotional' Ordeal

United Press International

AMSTERDAM — Alfred Heineken, the Dutch brewing executive, on Friday described his 21-day captivity as an "emotional but unvaried" ordeal during which his sole human contact was the booted guard who brought food to his soundproof cell.

"Naturally, three weeks spent lying on your back sleeping, reading, music, eating, drinking and just trying to stay alive does not make a very interesting story," he said in a written statement.

It was Mr. Heineken's first public comment since police freed him and his driver, Ab Doderer, Wednesday from a warehouse in Amsterdam, where the two had been kept in unheated, soundproof cells by their kidnappers.

Police are still searching for three suspects and \$8.5 million of an \$11-million ransom paid two days before the raid. On Thursday they

released five of the 24 persons arrested immediately after the rescue and said others probably would be released Friday. A 25th person was arrested Wednesday night.

Mr. Heineken, 60, said he was kept with his left hand chained to the wall. A hooded man who communicated only by note or gesture brought four sandwiches for breakfast and a warm meal at night.

"Very occasionally, there was a half bucket of warm, fresh water in which I could wash as best I could," he said. "I combed my hair with a broken plastic fork."

For the first four days of their captivity, the two men did not know the other was nearby.

Mr. Doderer, 57, said to a separate written statement: "I kept telling myself: Keep your head, I must stay busy to stay alive. After a few days I made a program to keep busy, tried, to spite of everything, to do exercises, I had to keep occupied."

Israeli Soldier Killed

Ambushers hurled grenades at an Israeli patrol to the crowded marketplace of the southern Lebanese town of Nabatieh Friday, killing one soldier and wounding four, Beirut radio said, according to the Associated Press. The radio said that in a shootout that followed four Lebanese inhabitants of Nabatieh were wounded.

The shelling forced Beirut International Airport to close Wednesday. A security committee composed of the army, the Druze Progressive Socialist Party and two other militias, which was set up to enforce a two-month-old ceasefire — failed to get the airport reopened Friday.

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AMERICA

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Astronauts Photograph China, Welcome Offer Of Extra Day in Space

HOUSTON—The Space Shuttle astronauts took detailed mapping pictures of western China early Friday and said they would welcome the extra day in orbit that project officials were considering giving them.

Chuck Lewis, a flight director at the control center in Houston, said a decision would be made this weekend on extending the flight from nine days to 10 to squeeze as much as possible from the ambitious scientific mission.

The series of detailed pictures of western China were taken from an altitude of about 155 miles (about 250 kilometers), a European Space Agency spokeswoman said. A Chinese scientist was participating in the operation, the first of its kind over China by a National Aeronautics and Space Administration spacecraft.

It was the first time the telescope camera, built in West Germany, had been aimed at specific targets. Additional photography was scheduled to cover some areas of Earth never before photographed in detail from space.

Earlier, Dr. Owen K. Garriott, one of the mission's specialists, reported observing a strange glow on the tail of the space shuttle Columbia when control jets fired. The faces of the shuttle have been seen to glow before, but the phenomenon observed by Dr. Garriott was different—the glow brightened when the jets stopped.

The astronauts completed their first experiment Thursday night. They placed in a freezer some white blood cells that had been multiplying for the past few days in an experiment to see how weightlessness affects them. The cells are related to the body's defense against disease.

John T. Cox, a flight director, said Friday that "the crew continues to be in very good spirits."

A NASA news conference Thursday was plagued with technical problems that Mr. Cox said were caused by a cable incorrectly plugged into a telephone-switching panel. In the televised conference, NASA had planned to link reporters in Houston and in Europe with the astronauts for a question-and-answer session.

But instead of being able to put their questions directly to the astronauts, the reporters wound up phoning them in to a NASA "communications center" who relayed their queries.

The first reporter to ask a question had to repeat himself five times before it got through to a communications center a few hundred yards away to be relayed to Columbia.

Those reporting on the mission from a European Space Agency facility in Cologne fared little better. "Cologne calling Space Shuttle," the European Space Agency said. "Cologne calling Space Shuttle," an unidentified voice repeated. But there was no response. (Reuters, UPI)



AMNESTY — Hundreds of Miskito Indians who resisted the Sandinista government in northeast Nicaragua gathered at a Managua plaza Thursday to hear the announcement that they had been pardoned. The amnesty, officials said, covers about 14,000 persons in Nicaragua, in exile and in refugee camps in Honduras.

Venezuelans Set to Vote On Sunday

By Jonathan Friendly

CARACAS — Troops took over key points around Venezuela Friday to maintain order, as eight million voters prepared to pick a new president on Sunday.

Soldiers were transported to guard polling, radio and power stations, newspapers and strategic facilities, officials said.

General Andrés Medina Torrealba, who is in charge of Caracas district, said the armed forces would guard all potential targets of attacks aimed at disrupting the vote.

There was no specific indication that such a threat existed.

The election campaign itself featured a little astrology and an expensive television campaign, but few specific suggestions on how to cure economic ills brought on largely by a decline in oil prices.

Jaime Lusinchi, 59, is viewed as the favorite among the 12 candidates. Mr. Lusinchi is a member of the Democratic Action party, which is social democratic in orientation.

Democratic Action has won three of the five presidential elections since Venezuela became a democracy with the overthrow of General Marcos Pérez Jiménez 25 years ago.

Mr. Lusinchi's only real rival is Rafael Caldera Rodríguez, 67, of the governing Social Christian Party, who was president from 1969 to 1974.

The winner will face a number of economic ills, among them a 66-percent currency devaluation last February and a foreign debt estimated at \$26 billion. Payment of this debt has been delayed largely by the decline in demand for oil, of which Venezuela is a major exporter.

Both Mr. Caldera and Mr. Lusinchi have talked of improving Venezuela's economy, but neither has warned of any real austerity ahead.

Both have said they would avoid any excessively onerous conditions that the International Monetary Fund may request in exchange for a debt rescheduling.

The campaign has been both bitter and colorful. During the campaign, the Social Christian Party charged that Democratic Action had paid a huge sum of money to an astrologist to predict a Lusinchi landslide victory. The prediction was published as full-page press advertisements.

U.S. Press Groups Seek Talks on Combat Coverage

By Jonathan Friendly

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After several weeks of intensive legal research and debate about the Reagan administration's curbs on news coverage of the invasion of Grenada, a group of major national press organizations has decided to try to negotiate with the Pentagon and the White House over procedures for access to combat zones.

The press organizations had originally considered suing Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, but, after a meeting Wednesday in Washington, they said their research had convinced them that the suit could easily fail and might set a precedent for even tighter restrictions.

The group also plans a campaign to explain to the public why the press thinks it must be present to observe and report on combat. American reporters were barred from Grenada during the first two days of military action, were given limited access for four days and ultimately were allowed unrestricted travel on the island.

"It was absolutely reprehensible

not to allow a small pool of reporters on the invasion," said one member of the group, Edward R. Cony, the vice president for news of Dow Jones & Co. and chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. "We want to try to get a commitment that would not happen again."

The other groups agreeing to the actions are The Associated Press, United Press International, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Associated Press Managing Editors, the Society of Professional Journalists-Sigma Delta Chi and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press.

The decision apparently ends any likelihood of a broad challenge to the restrictions this year while they are still fresh in the public mind. Most of the press and a few civil liberties groups complained at the time that the restrictions left the public dependent on self-serving governmental accounts of the fighting and broke from historic practices of allowing reporters to witness combat.

Mr. Weinberger has said that the restrictions, which he approved in

advance, worked well in preserving an element of surprise in the attack. And the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, has said he would use them again.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., is naming a panel of officers and civilians, including journalists, to study the Grenada restrictions and suggest guidelines for news coverage for future operations. The chairman of that panel, Winant Siddle, a retired army general who is now the spokesman for the Martin Marietta Corp., said he did not expect to begin before January or February.

Mr. Siddle has asked for cooperation from press organizations, and the group that met Wednesday said it would provide witnesses for the panel. But Mr. Cony said the group felt it would not be wise to have its members serve on the panel itself.

He said the presidents of the publishers' association and of the American Society of Newspaper Editors had asked to meet with President Ronald Reagan to discuss the administration's information policies but had not yet received a reply. The group agreed to

assemble a paper, outlining issues that could be used by newspapers and other press organizations in preparing articles or editorials about the curbs.

The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, a research and press advocacy association, was the most active proponent of suing Mr. Weinberger and tried for several weeks to persuade lawyers for press organizations to support an action.

Most of the press lawyers agreed with the committee's principles but feared losing a suit.

"I'm not sure there is a First Amendment right to be on the beachhead," said Katherine P. Darrow, the general counsel of The New York Times, at a recent meeting of press lawyers. "Reporters are there because the government let them be there."

Even though the major press organizations are not willing to go to court, Larry Flynn, the publisher of Hustler magazine, has filed suit in U.S. District Court in Washington, saying the restrictions violated his First Amendment right of access to information about governmental activity.

AMERICAN TOPICS

1983 Christmas Trees: Paying More for Less?

Shoppers looking for Christmas trees this year will find less than top-quality trees, and higher prices for the good ones that can be found, growers are predicting.

The National Christmas Tree Association says the average retail price of a tree will be \$20, about the same as last year. But that will generally buy a smaller tree, or one of lesser quality.

Don McNeill, president of the association, has predicted a price of \$100 in some urban areas.

Tree growers blamed the shortage of high-quality trees on a drought seven years ago, which ruined seedlings that would otherwise be starting to reach the market as trees this year.

Notes on People

New York University will confer an honorary degree of laws degree on King Juan Carlos I of Spain on Wednesday for "courageous leadership demonstrated in defense of freedom and democracy in Spain." He and Queen Sofia will visit Washington Thursday for talks with President Ronald Reagan.

Mary Lawrence, the widow of Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, the Nobel prize-winning physicist who invented the cyclotron, is trying to get his name removed

siveness, we are probably not writing as many letters or writing as much in general," said Paul Williams, the Maryland school system's testing director. "It is possible therefore that writing skills may have atrophied."

The state's school board president, Joseph Goldsmith, said "consequently large classes were also a cause of the problem."

Government Relents On Birth Control Rule

The Reagan administration has given up its effort to force birth control clinics that receive government funds to notify parents when their children under 18 get contraceptives.

The administration, in introducing the rule, had said it was seeking more parental involvement in birth control decisions for teenagers. But critics dubbed the proposed regulation a "snatch rule" that could drive teenagers away from approximately 4,000 federally funded clinics.

The regulation was to have taken effect last February, but it was blocked by federal appeals courts. The administration signaled an end to the fight last week, saying it would not try to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Classical Recordings Making a Comeback

Americans are buying an increasing number of classical music recordings, \$216 million worth last year. A four-year study commissioned by the Recording Industry Association of America says that classical music had doubled its share of the record and tape market, from 3 to 6 percent, in the last four years.

Much of the gain is attributed to bargain-priced classical tape cassettes, releases of old performances marketed not only in record stores but also in department and discount stores.

A New First Aid Plan In N.Y. Skyscrapers

In Manhattan's skyscraper canyons, volunteer employees' teams are being enlisted to help rush emergency medical aid to persons stricken in upper floors of office buildings. A key aim of the program is to prevent ambulance crews from losing time waiting for elevators and making stops on the way up.

The program, which will begin at year's end, will be run by New York City's Emergency Medical Service and the New York Business Group on Health, a private organization of real estate and corporate interests. In emergencies, volunteer teams would give first aid, summon an ambulance crew on the emergency 911 telephone number, and commandeer an elevator to speed the crew to the victim.

14 Detroit Libraries Face Closure in 1984

Detroit's Library Commission, facing a budget deficit, says it will close 14 of the city's 24 branch libraries because it doesn't have enough money to operate them.

A citizens' group is trying to prevent the closings by raising \$1 million by Dec. 31, the deadline, but it has come up with only \$113,000 since the summer.

TV Said to Exact Toll On Maryland Students

More than half of Maryland's ninth-graders failed a statewide writing exam in the spring, and state school officials lay part of the blame on students' spending too much time on the telephone and in front of the television set.

The writing proficiency test was a trial of an examination that students will have to pass as a graduation requirement by June 1987. In May, Maryland students took a practice test in mathematics competency and more than 60 percent failed. Competency tests are part of a nationwide move to improve educational standards and ensure that high school graduates have basic knowledge and skills.

As the electronic media and the telephone increase in pervasiveness,

Richard Llewellyn, 76, Welsh Novelist, Is Dead

The Associated Press

LONDON — Richard Llewellyn, 76, the author of the best-selling novel "How Green Was My Valley," died Wednesday in Dublin.

Mr. Llewellyn was the son of a hotel manager in Pembroke, which lies to the west of the coal mining valleys of South Wales that he wrote about.

"How Green Was My Valley" depicted the life of a Welsh mining community during the 1930s. The book, published in 1939, sold widely and was made into a Hollywood movie which won the Academy Award for best picture in 1941.

Among his many other novels were "A Flame for Doubting Thomas," "A Man in a Mirror" and "None but the Lonely Heart."

After leaving school, Mr. Llewellyn was sent to Italy to learn hotel management but soon gave this up and joined the British Army in India, where he started writing. He left the army and worked in a mine in Wales to gain experience.

Semyon D. Ignatiev Dies; Ex-Head of Secret Police

MOSCOW (UPI) — Semyon D. Ignatiev, 79, who headed the Soviet secret police from 1951 to 1953 but



Richard Llewellyn

was removed after Stalin's death, died Sunday, Izvestia said Wednesday.

He was relieved as head of the secret police in April 1953, one month after Stalin died, and his superior, the deputy prime minister and minister of internal affairs, Lavrenti P. Beria, was executed. Pravda said at the time that Mr. Ignatiev showed "political blindness and gullibility and came under the influence of criminal adventures."

for his role in the arrests of nine prominent doctors accused of plotting to kill Stalin and other Soviet leaders. The doctors were freed after Stalin's death.

Mr. Ignatiev later served in several regional posts before being retired in 1960.

He was born into a peasant family in the Ukraine and from 1920 until 1931 worked at various positions in the security police, including the All-Russian Commission for Combating Counterrevolution, Sabotage and Speculation — known as the Cheka, the precursor of the KGB.

Alan Winnington Dies; Was Communist Journalist

LONDON (AP) — Alan Winnington, 73, a reporter for British Communist newspapers who covered the Korean War from the northern side, died in Berlin Saturday, the Morning Star reported Tuesday.

Mr. Winnington lost his British passport for some years because of allegations that he participated in interrogation of British prisoners in North Korea.

Other Deaths:

Alfred Frechette, 55, a big band

trumpet player, Tuesday in Sacramento, California.

Toshio Kiumura, 74, a former Japanese foreign minister, of a heart attack in Tokyo Thursday. A member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, he also served in various cabinet posts during the 1960s and 1970s.

Bangladesh Reports 6 Dead, 630 Held In Week of Anti-Government Violence

Reuters

CHITTAGONG, Bangladesh — At least 630 people have been detained throughout Bangladesh, 470 of them in the country's main port of Chittagong, following anti-government violence this week, according to official figures.

Police here said most of those arrested were held for breaking a curfew imposed in Chittagong and the capital, Dhaka, after 6 persons died and more than 500 were injured in clashes with security forces.

In Dhaka, 140 miles (226 kilometers) from Chittagong, at least 160 people have been detained since protests against martial law turned violent on Monday.

The military authorities relaxed the curfew in the two cities Friday and there were no reports of serious incidents.

The government, which is to be host of a five-day meeting of Islamic foreign ministers in Dhaka beginning Tuesday, said law and order was being restored.

But troops and police continued intensive patrolling, with truckloads of soldiers armed with machine guns and rifles driving through potential trouble spots.

In Dhaka, a spokesman for the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party said Shah Abdul Halim, one of the party's founders, had been

arrested at his home Thursday night.

In the northern town of Bogra, Durgadas Mukherjee, editor of the Dainik Uttaran newspaper, was arrested at his office on Nov. 30, according to one of his colleagues.

Political leaders arrested this week include Begum Khalida Zia, head of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party and widow of an assassinated president, Ziaur Rahman, and Hasina Wazed, the leader of the opposition Awami League and the daughter of another slain president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Shamsul Haq Chowdhury, president of the Supreme Court Bar Association, who is opposed to the military government of General Hossain Mohammed Ershad, was detained Thursday.

According to official sources, at least a dozen opposition figures have been arrested in Chittagong. Many other political leaders have reportedly gone into hiding.

General Ershad, who took power in a bloodless coup in March 1982, has promised to return the country

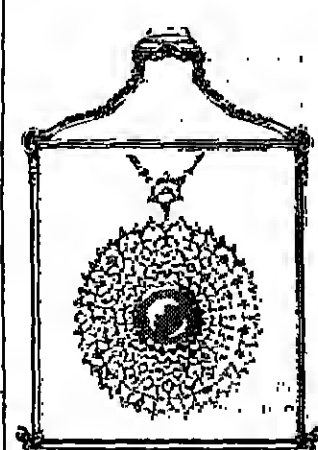
to democracy, but the opposition has objected to his plan to hold presidential elections next May, before parliamentary elections that have been promised.

They believe he will try to use the presidential election to get himself elected president and they have demanded a quick end to martial law and parliamentary elections before the presidential balloting.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Signals on Salvador

Depending on what hour you read the news, here is what the White House has been communicating about El Salvador: It wants right-wing forces to cease their murderous assaults on innocents. . . . It wants Congress to stop demanding that American aid be conditioned on human rights progress. . . . It wants a free election next spring to legitimize government in El Salvador. . . . It wants all to know that Roberto d'Aubuisson, the idol of the death squads and nominal winner last year, should not win again.

But what all this signals is more trouble about Salvador with Congress and another propaganda gift to Salvadoran extremists.

As the White House complains, it has been onerous for President Reagan to have to certify twice a year that El Salvador's government is improving its human rights record. Worse, since these certifications have been a foregone conclusion, the process demanded by Congress has been largely a sham. Yet by insisting on this tenuous string on aid, Congress was able to send useful signals of its doubts about U.S. policy and concern for its victims.

Now, instead of addressing these doubts, Mr. Reagan has ignored them and killed the latest bill requiring his certification of Salvadoran performance. He did it by pocket veto without signing his signature while Congress is in recess, a form that requires no reasoned message. The action was not only disdainful but also imprudent, for the administration

wants Congress to approve still more aid. Equally disarming is the White House's apparent disregard of Secretary of State George Shultz, who was to bring coherence to Central American policy. He was evidently overruled earlier this week when the administration denied visas to Mr. d'Aubuisson and to Tomas Borge Martinez of Nicaragua. That timid and discrediting gesture was meant to signal a "balanced" suspicion about Nicaragua's recent overtures and Mr. d'Aubuisson's search for greater respectability.

But what that combination signaled was contempt for both North American tradition and Latin American history. Both men should have been admitted so that American audiences could judge their characters and beliefs. When the Kissinger commission visited El Salvador, its encounter with Mr. d'Aubuisson so shook the members that their recoil contributed to the administration's decision finally to speak out against the death squads' outrages.

The merits aside, these clumsy stunts may only strengthen the Latin leaders that Washington most fears. Nationalism can easily triumph over other interests when the Colossus of the North bears down so hard on its southern neighbors. Mr. d'Aubuisson's ARENA Party and Mr. Borge's Sandinistas are already entrenched with their publics. A few more such misguided signals could well assure them triumph.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Who's Afraid of Borge?

In denying an entry visa to Tomas Borge Martinez, one of the Nicaraguan revolution's top leaders, the Reagan administration looks weak and foolish. The impression cast is that it believes its Nicaragua policy is too flimsy to stand up against the questions and criticisms that a qualified Nicaraguan might put to it. Otherwise there would be no reason to prevent the American people from seeing Mr. Borge's words and making up their own minds.

So what if, as officials say, he wanted to come not primarily for talks with the administration but for a "propaganda tour"? If that was so unbearable, why not engage him in nonstop talks? Can an official see the absurdity of demanding, under threat of arms, that the Sandinistas open up Nicaraguan society while the American government in limited but crucial respects closes its own? Did the Grenada experience make the administration feel it could safely circumscribe free discussion of public issues, first by limiting access to the press and now by exploiting its visa power?

The Borge denial came on the same day a visa was refused to Roberto d'Aubuisson of El Salvador, a flaming rightist. The pairing allowed the administration to assume a pose of ostentatious evenhandedness. But the Reaganites have it all wrong. Mr. d'Aubuisson may be Mr. Borge's equal. He is also the elected leader, chosen in elections the administration landed to the skies, of El Salvador's acting legislature, and he may yet be chosen president next year in elections that Washington is counting on to help it escape the morass. In any event, those American citizens who cared to hear his views firsthand are losing the opportunity to do so.

No less than in the Borge case, the administration, in barring Mr. d'Aubuisson, betrays a misunderstanding of the American democratic process and a measure of contempt for the American people. For these acts, Mr. Reagan will be depicted throughout Latin America as an uncertain and cynical leader, and he will deserve to be.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Feldstein in the Dock

Last year the White House was looking for a good conservative economist to head the president's Council of Economic Advisers. Well, it found one. Now, a year later, the same White House is wild to get rid of him.

As chairman of the council, Martin Feldstein has been found guilty of two grave offenses. He has remembered what the president said in the last budget about taxes, and, worse, he keeps talking about it. Mr. Feldstein also faces pending charges of having engaged in logical reasoning in a public place and having committed various acts of independent economic analysis.

The White House political people must be especially eager to get Mr. Feldstein off the premises before the election-year budget is published a couple of months hence. Mr. Feldstein thinks that the \$200-billion federal deficit is dangerous, and he keeps bringing it up. In last January's budget, President Reagan proposed increases in both income taxes and oil taxes, contingent on various conditions. It was never very serious, but the idea was there, and Mr. Feldstein keeps noting it as evidence that Mr. Reagan would favor, under certain circumstances, higher taxes.

That is a matter of some substantial embarrassment to Mr. Reagan and his political managers. He is preparing to run for re-election as the man who cut Americans' taxes. But

he does not want to disavow the contingent tax explicitly, since that tax helps the administration, in its published projections, to show a deficit decline in the late 1980s. Those projections all assume that the tax is about to go into effect. But without further legislation, as Mr. Feldstein has repeatedly noted, the administration's own figures show the deficit remaining at \$200 billion for the rest of the decade.

Mr. Feldstein believes that there is a relationship between big deficits and high interest rates. His critics, who are numerous and not far from his office, jeer and ask him to explain why interest rates fell last year while the deficit was rising. But have interest rates actually fallen — real interest rates? Why is it that the interest on long-term triple-A debt was 3 percentage points over the inflation rate when Mr. Reagan took office but is now 7 points over the inflation rate?

Mr. Feldstein is conducting himself as though there were still choices open in tax and budget policy for the next two years. That is wrong. All the choices have vanished. Mr. Reagan has decided that there is nothing he can do before the election. The strategy is to try to blame everything on Congress, to call loudly but vaguely for unspecified spending cuts, and to hope hard that interest rates do not go up any further before November 1984.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Crackdown in Bangladesh

Lieutenant General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, military ruler of Bangladesh, has slammed down hard after the riots that have cost at least six lives in the past few days. The Soviet Union has been told to have the size of its diplomatic mission and to close its cultural center in Dhaka. All of which is no great inconvenience to the Russians, who still maintain by far the largest representation in Dhaka, if you add in the nondiplomatic staff.

It will go down well in Washington. But General Ershad is facing the most difficult period in the political life cycle as it has emerged in both Bangladesh and in Pakistan. It is the run-up to the point at which military rule is relaxed prior to a shift toward democracy. The wheel takes another turn. General Ershad will survive this spin. He may make it through the elections. But only an optimist in Washington could argue that he has broken the vicious circle of Bangladeshi politics.

—THE GUARDIAN (London).

FROM OUR DEC. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Duma Debates Corruption

ST. PETERSBURG — The sitting of the Duma [on Dec. 2] was rather tumultuous. The debate turned upon an interpellation concerning the corruption of Russian customs officers by the secret police agents of Vilna [Lithuania], who caused the former to allow packets of forbidden pamphlets to cross the frontier with the object of inciting the population. Mr. Makarov, the assistant of the Interior Minister, asserted that the Ministry was opposed to any provocation, but basing itself on the decision of the Courts, it was of the opinion that no crime was proved in the matter at hand. Mr. Maklakoff, the Deputy who made the interpellation, declared that he was not satisfied with the Government's reply.

1933: A Warning to De Valera?

LONDON — With important developments in Anglo-Irish relations looming, the belief is growing here that J.H. Thomas, secretary for the dominions, will present President de Valera with what amounts to an ultimatum, threatening action if an independent republic is declared. President de Valera has sent a communication to the British government regarding his intentions, the communication being in plain language and replying to Mr. Thomas's recent Commons statement that if the Free State wished to enjoy the privileges of membership in the British Commonwealth, it must accept the accompanying responsibilities, which include loyalty to the Crown. Mr. de Valera intends to push forward his plans.



Guess which modern weapons system has killed the most people.

In Lebanon, Muscle-Bound America Can Only Watch

By Philip Geyelin

BEIRUT — If you had been made to memorize Shelley's poetry, fragments would come back as you stop to stare at what is left of the U.S. Marine compound out at the airport. "Two vast and trunkless legs of stone stand in the desert," Shelley wrote of the "colossal wreck" of the memorial to Ozymandias. Two erect pillars hold up the reinforced concrete slab of what was the marine compound's first floor; the rest lies to one side in collected piles of rubble.

"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair," Shelley's lines send a message to American practitioners of geopolitics. The raw military strength on display here is undeniably mighty — the battleship New Jersey lying in sight offshore, the aircraft carriers just over the horizon, the super-jets and smart missiles. Far out of sight, but never out of mind, are missiles with nuclear warheads.

But also never out of mind is a Soviet-backed adversary, similarly armed, with its own Middle East clients, agents and interests. The restraints thus imposed on the American superpower become evident when one considers the retaliatory air strikes of both the Israelis and the French — after their installations were struck by suicidal

terrorist attacks — alongside the evasive explanations from the Reagan administration for why there was no comparable U.S. response.

Asked about that, an Israeli Army officer encountered in southern Lebanon plays on a familiar line of Richard Nixon's. "You are a helpless giant," the Israeli said. "You can't move a muscle."

That's it. For the job at hand in Lebanon — with all the homegrown complexities, passions and conflicts of purpose and interest — the United States is muscle-bound.

The point is lost in the easy scapegoating for the calamity at the compound. The French, after all, were hit the same day. The Israelis, no strangers to terrorism, were subsequently victimized in the same way. With fresh earthworks piling up around the marines' position, the new commander, Brigadier General Jim Joy, is "confident there will be no repeat of the last bombing." But he does not "guarantee" anything.

By contrast, the Italian contingent in the multinational peace-keeping force moves easily through the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps, scenes of last year's massacres. The Italians and the French are welcome in the way the marines once were — as peacekeepers.

By Philip Geyelin

The welcome for the marines, I am told, turned to cold stares in Moslem communities as the Reagan administration increasingly came to be identified with the interests of the government of President Amin Gemayel and, by extension, the Christian side of the sectarian strife.

For further evidence of isolation, try to visit the American diplomats crowded into British Embassy facilities since the deadly bomb explosion that destroyed the U.S. Embassy in April.

Right after the marine compound was terror-bombed, the popular, heavily used road between the British Embassy and the sea was shut off completely by U.S. tanks and barbed wire. The result is a substantial contribution to Beirut's paralyzing traffic jams. "How's that for winning hearts and minds?" says one U.S. official.

The United States comes across as muscle-bound physically. It is muscle-bound mentally, as well, by the huge discrepancy between the stakes that Ronald Reagan has attached to Lebanon and what the United States can effectively do. "I'd love to hit the Syrians hard across a long front," says an American diplomat. "Once we had their attention . . . at which point

the line of thought gives way to reality and quite a different prescription. "Only an accumulation of pressures is going to do the job."

That prescription also has its problems. Neither the multinational peacekeeping partners, nor the Israelis are all that eager to remain indefinitely in some Lebanese foxhole for freedom, caught up in a Ronald Reagan crusade against communism in the Middle East.

Still less do the Jordanians, the Gulf states or even Lebanon's President Gemayel share the Reagan administration's fixation with the Syrian-Soviet connection. For better or worse, they have to share the neighborhood with Syria.

What is the answer? One, for future use, is to look before you leap. Another, for the Reagan administration's geopolitical theorists, is to define reasonable objectives that can command support at home and abroad, and to recognize the limits of American influence.

These principles count for little now in Lebanon; when you are pinned down, it is not easy or prudent to walk away. But the Reagan administration could begin the painful process of working its way free in Lebanon by dropping the pretense that the fate of the Free World will be settled there.

The Washington Post.

The Superpowers, 'Doomed to Coexist,' Must Try

By James Callaghan

The writer was a Labor prime minister of Britain.

LONDON — President Reagan need be in no doubt that his "ash heap of history" speech, with its colorful phrases pouring scorn on the Soviet system, struck home in Moscow. Eighteen months later, it still rankles. Whether it did any good is another question.

Take part in a discussion in the Kremlin and, as the compass needle unerringly seeks the magnetic north, so will the conversation veer automatically to the dire state of U.S.-Soviet relations. The Russians do not say that it is utterly impossible to do political business with the Reagan administration, but it is made clear that although private exchanges can and do take place, little business of real importance is transacted.

Can this deadlock be broken? I argued in Moscow that it must be, for this nuclear world is too dangerous for the superpowers to be shouting so loudly that they cannot hear each other speak.

As a committed supporter of the Atlantic alliance, I assume that the present U.S. administration would be willing to play its part in reaching understandings that are acceptable to both sides. If this should not be true, then the consequences will be as serious for the alliance as for U.S.-Soviet relations. A growing number of young people in Europe would argue passionately — but mistakenly — that there would be nothing to choose between the two sides. And the biggest arms race in history would gather momentum, wasting resources that the United States could devote to better purposes.

What animates increasing numbers of Europeans is not so much increased fear of the Soviet Union as increased fear of nuclear war itself. I hope the policy-makers in Washington clearly grasp the implications. Moscow, meanwhile, has discarded the arguments advanced 40 years ago by Soviet theoreticians that war between capitalism and communism is inevitable. They acknowledge that the present confrontation is highly dangerous, but not hopeless. I heard it argued that it resembles the events that led to World War I by which I assumed it was meant that war could spread through a chain reaction, perhaps starting in some smaller country and eventually engulfing us all.

But their main point is that this can be forestalled by a joint drive toward some order in the world, instead of toward a zero-hour clash. This would require an understanding of what is acceptable behavior by each side.

Underlying the argumentation is an unshakable belief that the United States must deal with the Soviet Union as an equal on world problems. I trust that no one in authority believes seriously that the Soviet Union can be driven to submission either by economic sanctions or by an arms race. East-West differences on such issues as human rights and the treatment of dissidents will remain and should be strongly expressed.

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nevertheless, as was said to me by a Soviet official: "We are doomed to coexist," and it is possible that a will exists in Moscow to find ways of lessening the present tension.

First, though, both sides must start talking to each other. Not in public, but in private. Unpublished and confidential talks about the fundamental differences between East and West could explore whether there is a basis for an agenda, and test whether the Soviet Union is ready to assist in reducing tension in some of the more excitable parts of the world.

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On nuclear arms, it is sheer common sense that the cycle of response and counter-response should be broken. There is a case, now that the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles is beginning, for bringing together the two sets of nuclear negotiations after a suitable interval, and for including both British and French missiles in the calculations.

Yet such talks would succeed only if the politics would be present. The first sign that both sides are in earnest will come when they cease making public offers and begin to negotiate

in private. And for agreement to be possible, both sides must feel that the result will leave them as secure or more secure than when they started.

While in Moscow, I tried to understand the Soviet point of view, even while I set out the West's perceptions of events with vigor. A short while ago, the Politburo issued a summary of what had taken place at its regular weekly meeting. One item said that Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko had reported to his fellow members on his conversations with me.

The moral is that it cannot be wrong to talk and to listen. It may lead to more understanding and even to some agreement.

The New York Times.

A Neutral, Unified Germany Could Help

By Norman Birnbaum

The writer is University Professor at Georgetown University Law Center.

He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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As the Germans struggle toward a redefinition of their national interests, Americans might reflect that they too have much to gain from the process. Controlled and gradual steps toward neutralization of the two Germanys would reduce the dangers of superpower confrontation. A Germany rent by political conflict is, in the long run, of use only as a forward base; the very phrase suggests how morally and politically tenuous the situation is about to become.

If the superpowers insist on remaining in Central Europe, catastrophe will ensue as their positions in the Germanys grow increasingly insecure. Much is changing. It is in the U.S. interest (and the Soviet Union's) to begin to think of the very large gains a neutralized and reunified Germany can bring about.

The Christian Democrats cannot govern if they lose Protestant votes. They will lose them if they appear to subordinate ultimate national interests to a rigid conception of military obligation. The party's leading Protestant, Mayor Richard von Weizsäcker of West Berlin, recently said that the Federal Republic's values are Western but that its geopolitical interests place it between the superpowers. Mr. Weizsäcker is likely to be the next West German president. The party's most respected thinker, its former general secretary, Kurt Biedenkopf, a Roman Catholic, has declared that deterrence cannot in the long run serve a democratic society as a defense policy. At least half of the Christian Democratic voters, according to the polls, oppose the missile deployment. These voices suggest that on subsequent issues the Christian Democrats will move toward the questions of enlarging contact with East Germany.

The vote in Bonn, then, can reassure only those who adamantly refuse to read beyond the headlines. A generation ago, the United States made a bargain with the West Germans, who were then in no strong position to argue. If the Germans supplied soldiers and deferred their national aspirations for reunification, in the end Washington would assist them to that

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For Sean Connery, a Rousing Return to Bondage



Sean Connery as 007 in his new movie.

PARIS — The triumph is total. "Never Say Never Again," with Sean Connery playing James Bond for the first time in 12 years, is a great hit, cutting the legs from under Roger Moore's rival Bond film, "Octopussy." And Connery has been dutifully plugging it in Australia, Japan, the United States, Spain, France, Monte Carlo, Britain, the Netherlands and Italy.

He first played Bond in 1962. The film was "Dr. No."

"I just found out that when 'Dr. No' went to Japan, they translated it as 'No Need for Any Doctors,'" Connery remarked over coffee after a round on the St. Cloud golf course with his wife, Micheline.

"To think that in 1983 we're still talking about the James Bond

MARY BLUME

character," he added. The words "James Bond character" suggest the distance he has always felt but was not encouraged to express. "Sean Connery is James Bond," he said, and no one bothered to think that for Connery it was just another role.

Before Bond, he worked on the stage and on television played Vronsky to Claire Bloom's Anna Karenina. He had also made eight films (his partners included Lana Turner and Martin Carol), and while this wasn't bad going for a relatively untrained actor who had started out as a chorus boy in "South Pacific," he was not a star. Then came the smooth 007, which for the rough-hewn Scott was a dialect role. "Most of my actor friends knew it wasn't ideal casting," Connery has said. It turned out to be.

The French liked the Bond pictures from the start. In England, Connery says, The Times and The Guardian liked "Dr. No" and the popular press didn't. In North America, the films were not the financial blockbusters they sometimes seemed to be. "Until now for every dollar the Bond films made in the U.S. and Canada, they made \$2 outside. A film like 'Private Benjamin' made more in the U.S. than a Bond film," Connery says. "Never Say Never Again" has changed that.

Connery's non-Bond films have never equaled the Bonds in commercial success but they have shown unusual courage and range on his part. He has done political melodrama ("The Molly Maguires"), a Hitchcock ("Marnie") and science fiction ("Zardoz"). He has played a poet in a screwball comedy ("A Fine Madness"), a Kipling soldier ("The Man Who Would Be King") and an aging Robin Hood in "Robin and Marian," an inaccurately romantic title demanded by the picture's American associates.

"It was supposed to be called 'The Death of Robin Hood,' but Americans don't like a hero who dies or anything that might smack of not being a victory." The film, which co-starred Audrey Hepburn, is now a cult picture, Connery says.

Connery's return to the Bond role has left film students shaken and stirred; his other work is being re-evaluated and retrospectives have been scheduled at the Paris Cinematheque and at the National Film Theater in London. The result is that he is at last accepted as a fine film actor.

"During the 1960s, Connery as an actor was rarely talked of in the same breath as contemporary rising stars such as Albert Finney, Terence Stamp, Michael Caine, Richard Harris and Robert Shaw," Neil Sinyard writes in the National Film Theater program. "Yet for consistency and development, his career has subsequently surpassed them all."

Connery is a shrewd and affable man, proud without conceit. "I've been making pictures for nearly 30 years," he says. "There have been a lot of failures but I haven't come out with anything really bad, so I must be doing something right." Independent and when necessary flirty, he has never taken any nonsense from producers and early in his career had the gall to sue film mogul Jack Warner for \$50,000 and win.

His rift with producers Harry Saltzman and Albert Broccoli became part of the Bond legend. Asked what the success of his new Bond picture will do for his career, his reply is swift and smiling. "I don't know, maybe there's a little sweetness of revenge on Broccoli." Their working relationship ended in 1971.

His decision to return to Bond may have been in part financial (it is said he will net over \$5 million) or it may have been the need to show that, at 53, he still has the magic.

"I had done the homework for the first one, then it was a case of ducking and diving in the role ever since. It's something that you have in accept, that there's an enormous public for it."

"Someone said to me, 'Where would you have gone if the film had bombed?' Fortunately, I didn't have to think of that, though I've had a few films that have."

The success of "Never Say Never Again" could suggest that, like it or not, Connery is at his best as Bond. It's not a view that Connery could live with. He is not about to disown any of his pictures any more than he would change any part of the way he's lived life. "It's like an alpaca sweater, you pull one thread and it all comes apart," he says.

Connery lives in Marbella, Spain, within reach of several golf courses, but remains an ardent Scot. He founded the Scottish International Education Trust with the \$1-million salary he extorted from Broccoli for "Diamonds Are Forever" and he talks with lucid rage about Scotland's unemployment rate. He was born in an Edinburgh slum, started work at 9 and left school at 13.

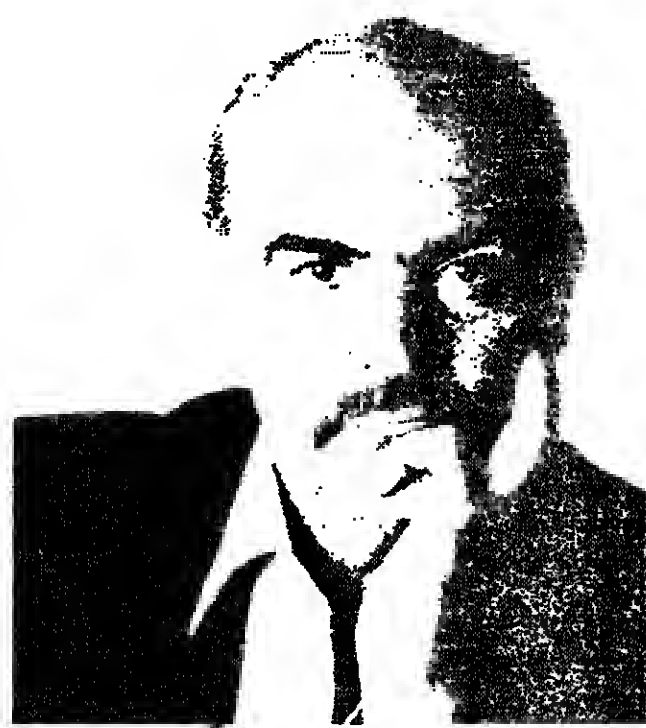
He has been working now for more than 40 years and doesn't intend to stop. "I couldn't do that, really," he says. "I enjoy the excitement of working on a well-crafted and exciting picture. It's like a microcosm of a society that really works, because nothing works anywhere else. It's the best time for me."

It is harder to make a picture properly these days, he says, because there are so few real producers left (his producer on "Never Say Never Again," he says, unfortunately turned out not to be one of them).

"There are very few genuine-artist producers around. It's all committee decisions, which means it's very difficult to find the culprit. So many of the office committees that are making decisions have never been near a film. For them it's all accounts, it's all briefs. So when someone's been put there to make the decisions, with the domino factor something's got to go wrong."

For "Never Say Never Again" Connery was heavily involved in the production and exacted approval on cast, director and script. The first to be cast were the villains, Max von Sydow and Klaus Maria Brandauer, who had scored a great success in "Mephisto." "From that we got the general pitch and caliber of the film," Connery said. He had already worked with the veteran director, Irvin Kershner. "He's American, I knew I could keep the British element." The production designer was Stephen Grimes and the distinguished Douglas Slocombe did the photography.

"I wanted a cinematographer who would give the look of a class



Sean Connery off the set.

product, which they don't do much anymore. They go into special effects."

Comparing his Bond picture with the rival "Octopussy," Connery says, "Roger and I differ in our playing. They open with a marvelous sequence that could take place in Nicaragua but it doesn't relate to the story. They have good visual gags and stunts. We wanted ours more in the vein of 'From Russia With Love' — strong character and humor based in credibility."

In the new film, Bond's boss, "M" (Edward Fox), is a cranky bureaucrat, younger than 007. The CIA man, Felix Leiter, is black. Bond, says Connery, "is older and, I like to think, a wee bit wiser." He plays Bond with his own Scots accent and detached charm. As an actor he tends to be rocklike and self-contained: The Bond role obliges him to be quicksilver and extrovert and it gives him a chance to show that he moves better than anyone else in the business.

There is every reason to believe Connery when he says he really will never play Bond again. But as the armorer "Q" (Alec McCowen), who makes Bond's lethal devices, says in the film, welcoming him back to a world that has become bureaucratic and gray: "Good to see you, Mr. Bond. It's nice to get back to a little gratuitous sex and violence again."

Galbraith, the Undismal Scientist

by Bob Hagerty

LONDON — In his wry memoirs, John Kenneth Galbraith wrote that as a young economics professor he feared "that my superiority would not be recognized." He was right: As the author of 24 books, many of them best-sellers, he remains one of the world's most widely read economists, even though his ideas are currently out of fashion in Washington.

"I'm reasonably satisfied with the public response to what I've written," Galbraith said in an interview here between lectures. "Economics, after all, is not pornography."

At age 73, the retired Harvard professor seems reasonably satisfied in general. He is still an imposing figure, though he walks with a stoop, his gray suit hanging on his 6-foot-6-inch (2-meter-tall) frame. As for his health, he says, "Never better" — always including the fact that "I have a slight cold."

Galbraith talks as if he were writing: He pauses lengthily before crafting a sentence, halting in mid-sentence, skipping back a few words and making a minor emendation. His best lines sound like echoes from an old Galbraith essay. Some of them are:

Impromptu debate has "never" been "his strength; he is better at writing. He has written economic treatises, notably "The Affluent Society" and "The New Industrial State," arguing, among other things, that big government is necessary to keep big business and big labor from running amok. He has written of travels, power, his Scottish forebears and Indian painting. He has even turned out two novels.

In all of his writings, Galbraith has refused to assume the solemnity normally expected in what Thomas Carlyle called economics — the dismal science. So successful has been this aberration in economic writing that some of his more conservative colleagues dismiss his work as lightweight. Almost pornographic, some would say.

"In general," Galbraith responds, carving out another aphorism, "economists have reviewed economic ideas with excessive solemnity and insufficient appreciation of the absurd."

Resisting such errors, Galbraith plans to write over the next couple of years a history of economics.

"Not a history of economic ideas, but a history of the subject," he explains. "The ideas have always been assumed in economics to have a life of their own. I'm going to try and show that economics as a subject has been a byproduct in some ways of the history of economic life itself, including to a very considerable extent an effort to rationalize whatever was most convenient to believe."

So what are economists rationalizing these days? Galbraith is ready for the question. "Nothing is so wonderful as the discovery of American Republicans of the virtues of the market."

"After years of coming into office with prayerful obsessions to the balanced budget and the condemnation of John Maynard Keynes as the most inimical figure since Karl Marx, the Reagan administration is carefully explaining that deficits are unimportant and that under no circumstances must we worry about them." He takes a sip of coffee, a look of gray hair drifting toward his right eyebrow. "It's a marvelous example of accommodating economic ideas to necessity."

The Reagan administration's tax-cutting policy, Galbraith charges, sprang from a need to reward the wealthy voters who elected Reagan. "This involved a particular difficulty," Galbraith says. "You can be concerned for the poor, but you're not allowed to be concerned in politics for the rich, and so a new idea was developed."

The idea was supply-side economics, "based broadly on the theory that the rich were not working because they had too little money and the poor were not working because they had too much money."

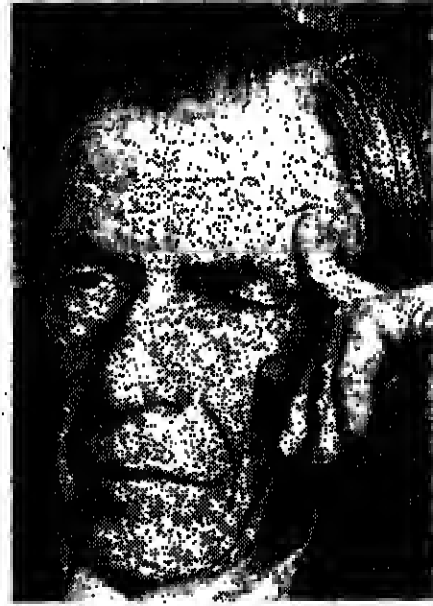
Ridiculing Republicans comes easily to the author of "Animals of an Abiding Liberal," a man who was in charge of price controls under President Roosevelt during World War II and served as ambassador to India under President Kennedy.

When it comes to foreign policy, the professor has been known to part company with both major parties. He is writing a new introduction to "The Triumph," his 1968 novel that mocked what he regarded as U.S. meddling in Central America. The book is being reissued, Galbraith says, "to prove how little we've learned in 15 years."

A new novel is in prospect. It concerns a man who writes a perfect computer model of the economy, gets rich, turns out to be a socialist and wrecks the free enterprise system. "I worked this out in my mind, and I'm going to do it someday."

His long ago abandoned plans to publish a novel drawing on his experiences campaigning for Democratic presidential candidates. "An election campaign in the United States is a thing of Tolstoyan breadth. About the time I finished the novel, I reached the conclusion that I was no Tolstoy."

Like him, however, Galbraith has definite



John Kenneth Galbraith.

literary tastes. He is a "passionate supporter" of Anthony Trollope and admires Evelyn Waugh. "I think I've learned more about writing from Evelyn Waugh than anybody else — a man of appalling social views but an absolute master of the language."

Somerset Maugham is greatly underrated, Galbraith feels. "If I had to say who was the most overrated English writer of the last century," he adds, "it would be Thomas Hardy, who's an awful bore."

These days, Galbraith has more time for reading. He abides as a liberal and supports the nuclear freeze movement. He lectures, but he will not campaign against Reagan next year. "Anything I can do to help bring the Reagan administration to an end I will do — short of making speeches."

Galbraith has never been one to shun publicity. "I've always had a certain tendency to keep my virtues before the public," he admits. Even so, he does not seem to lament his passing into the sidelines of politics.

"There comes an age when you have to leave the active campaigning to people of the relevant generation," he says. "So far as I know, the only virtue of old age is that one isn't compelled to go out and make political speeches."

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An Irreverent Focus on Japan

by Terry Trucco

TOKYO — Visitors in search of local culture usually visit the shrines, look over the kimonos and sample the sake. They would also do well to pick up a copy of Focus magazine, the spirited Japanese picture weekly. Focus, which recently celebrated its second birthday, is a wicked mix of irreverent photographs and impish text — a Japanese blend of Paris-Match and People with a dash of the National Enquirer.

The weekly blend includes pictures of courtroom cases, flood disasters, porno-film queens and the Princess of Wales. The magazine has lost its audience a glimpse of a drunken Kabuki Tanaka, Japan's former prime minister, visiting a geisha house. A recent coup was a full-page photograph of Tanaka's son, the massive sumo star, astride a minibus en route to the apartment of a love interest, a petite Japan Air Lines stewardess.

The most talked-about magazine in Japan, Focus has emerged as a minor cultural phenomenon. With close to 1.5 million copies sold each week, Focus is more popular than any other Japanese publication except Manga, comic books that usually depict violent love scenes and sell between 2 million and 3 million copies a week.

In a nation where magazines appeal to narrow and specific groups of readers, Focus, which was originally targeted at men in their 20s, is read by nearly everyone, from businessmen to bar hostesses to schoolchildren.

Japan's age of leisure and affluence has touched off a magazine boom that has seen close to 600 new publications launched in the last three years. But with its large pictures, cluttered layout and glossy paper, Focus looks unlike any Japanese magazine before it. Its air-brushed covers by a popular artist, Kazuo Miyao, were also a radical change: smiling schoolgirls and film stars are standard on covers of most Japanese weeklies. Focus's brittle, sophisticated text was another break with tradition, as were its slender size (68 pages) and low price (150 yen — about 60 cents).

Several highly unimaginative imitators have already appeared, including one clumsy vulgarly called Sexy Focus. (Focus has sued, saying the name is too similar.) Far more interesting are the cosmetic changes that established Japanese magazines have undergone. Dozens are aping the Focus look and style, most notably staid Shukan Asahi, a 61-year-old weekly published by the Asahi Shimbun newspaper company, which had been losing readers.

Focus has also heightened competition for

photographs, driving up prices. Apparently no expense is spared when the subject is deemed worthy: Focus posted a photographer at Tokyo's elegant Hotel Okura for a week to snap a female politician's clandestine visits to the suite of her lover.

Not surprisingly, the magazine's contents have frequently raised questions of taste. A photograph of a prominent politician relieving himself in the garden of Japan's Diet, or parliament, set off protests by his constituents.

Media observers here tend to link propriety with percentages — all should be well as long as Focus balances its questionable material with wholesome shots of cherry blossoms, works of art and the emperor.

It is precisely this mix that seems to hold Focus's readers.

"In a country like this, where people work very hard, Focus provides the bubble gum," says Bernard Krisher, a former Newsweek correspondent who is a special adviser to Focus.

Even those who avoid the magazine admit it has a certain appeal. "I don't buy Focus, because I can live without that kind of content," says Yasuko Kamizumi, a Tokyo secretary. "But if someone gives me a copy, I'll look at it. And if the pictures are shocking, I'll read on."

No Music, Maestro, Please

by Harold C. Schonberg

PALERMO, Sicily — It was supposed to be a nonworking vacation in Sicily. Forget opera, concert and symphony.

Instead, concentrate on pasta and the local wines. Ruins and mosaics. Churches and monasteries. Driving here and there. Walking among the ruins left by the Greek and Norman and Spanish and Moorish settlers, who for millennia had made Sicily the crossroads of the Mediterranean. Perching on a fallen pillar in a Greek pantheon, preferably at sunset or under the full moon, and thinking the appropriate thoughts.

But the first stop was Palermo and, as I said to my wife on our arrival, Palermo after all had a distinguished musical tradition and it would do no harm to look into it. Just a little look. A teeny-weeny look. Hey?

I also said this while driving to our hotel and getting lost. Some people have a sense of direction. Others don't. But how can a music lover get mad at a city that has streets and squares with such names as Via A. Scarlatti (Alessandro Scarlatti was born in Palermo in 1660)? Or Piazza Verdi? Piazza Bellini? Via Alfredo Catalani (the composer of "La Wally")? Via Umberto Giordano (the composer of "Andrea Chénier")? In Palermo they even name streets after great singers of the past, as witness Via Mariano Stabile.

It so happened that, on the day we arrived, the Teatro Massimo was giving a performance of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." Who could miss a "Lucia" in Palermo? These days the Teatro Massimo is not playing in its own house in the Piazza Verdi. That has been closed for 10 years or so, pending renovation. Instead, performances are being given at the Politeama Garibaldi, another big house, built in 1891 and originally designed for spectacles.

This "Lucia" was a performance, at 6:30 P.M., for children, and the place was thronged with kids, most of them accompanied by their parents. The Politeama is an enormous building with an auditorium that seats only about 1,300. Between the acts, the kids rushed to the bars — ice cream bars, candy bars, soda-pop bars — and then dispersed to the restrooms.

During the performance they were very well-mannered. But once in a while, when their parents did not like the leading baritone, and



Palma

vented their disapproval with whistles, the kids enthusiastically joined in. They also applauded and cheered when their parents applauded and cheered. These kids are being brought up right.

The performance was not bad. Indeed, it was provincial opera at its best, and certainly nothing to brag about.

Continued on page 6

Nobody Knows the Truffles He's Seen

DRIPPING SPRINGS, Texas — Buried in the Texas hill country, where culinary tastes usually run to barbecue and tacos, are seedlings that could make Dripping Springs the truffle capital of America.

In this town, François Picart, a Frenchman, hopes to cultivate black truffles, ugly fungi but delicacies to gourmets, who use them to flavor food. Picart says Dripping Springs, 30 miles (about 48 kilometers) west of Austin in central Texas, has much in common with the fields in the south of France that have long been the domain of the black truffle.

He says he scoured the United States for a suitable growing spot for the truffles before settling on the hill country and its well-drained, limestone-rich soil and adequate summer rainfall.

"I liked the name," the 36-year-old Picart says of the town. "Obvious." The limestone is here. The hill country is a very beautiful place to live. And people are friendly."

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TRAVEL

Christmas Shopping: London

by Vicky Elliott

LONDON — Christmas may come but once a year, but Christmas gifts are all too often duplicated. One way of making up for a congenial lack of imagination is to exploit someone else's thinking which isn't difficult to do in London.

The Victoria and Albert Museum in South Kensington (tel: 01-589-5070), for example, has a showcase of contemporary craftsmanship displaying the work of some of the most inventive of British jewelers, potters, weavers and glassblowers, each piece out of a kind.

They start cheap, with Caroline Broadhead's quilted cushion covers with silver clasp at £5.20 (about \$7.80), and they end on the steep side with Wendy Ramsay's historic silver and gold rings at up to £350. These look as if they might have been part of Tutankhamen's hoard, and come with contoured Plexiglas stands that turn into sculpture when the rings aren't being worn.

There is pottery from some of the better-known kilns around the country (a big teapot by David Leach costs £69, for instance). More easily packed into an overnight travel bag or even a pocketbook, are some exquisite book-markers by Mary Resnais in multicolored woven silk at £19 or £24.

The craft shop's Christmas exhibition this year is "Tall Stories," a zany collection of David Swift's concoctions in painted wood, including such classic extravaganzas as "The Ice Folly," a 33-inch (84-centimeter) wooden tower whose various levels are inhabited exclusively by penguins. (Prices from £25 to £400.)

Antoni Oriol, whose shop of the same name (at 46 Cross Street, Islington, London N1, tel: 226-6863) lies not far from that well-known haunt of browsers for antiques, Camden Passage, likes ceramics. He has managed to assemble them in great profusion in the 15 months since his gallery opened. Some of the pots are (almost) two-dimensional and some refuse to hold water, but they are collector's pieces, and Antoni himself is eloquent in explaining how they have been made, using not only traditional slipware and glazes but such refinements as Japanese raku firing methods.

There is also an inspiring selection of textiles, including fiery hand-painted shawls reminiscent of Matisse, and some interesting quilted coverlets — hand-painted and hand-stitched — by Carola Fielden (£70 to £100), who will also paint white rolls of furnishing fabric with her personal blobs and doodles. A series of colorful rugs made to a British design by a Tibetan, cooperative in

India costs a relatively reasonable £280; at the lower end of the spectrum, rainbowbed rugs and bowls decorated with a kind of slipware filigree cost only a few pounds.

Back in the center of town, in the territory of the Sloane Ranger, is Dragons (23 Walton Street, London SW3; tel: 589-3795 and 589-0548), which specializes in the painting of furniture for the discerning nursery. Tiny chairs in red, white or navy blue (£38) can be illustrated and name-plated to order by a choice of some 20 artists and shipped anywhere in the world. (Credit-card orders accepted by telephone.)

Sloane names like Emma and Henry and William are much in evidence on the stock at hand, and the pastels and florals may be too much for some, but Dragons has also secured the right to use Christopher Robin characters to decorate the toy chests (£105), the picture clocks (£55) and the jumbo bookshelves (£135) in white-painted wood that are part of its master plan for the infant environment.

For the more progressive side of British fashion, a new rendezvous for designers fresh out of art school is the gray and pink stalls of Hyper Hyper (26-40 Kensington High Street, London W8), which is easily spotted from the street by its rosy-pink carvings. The ground floor opened in September, and 30 more shops in the basement on Nov. 11, and quite apart from the coffeehouse stationed at the back of the complex in an authentic Pullman wagon, this is worth visiting for a view of the latest in London talent.

Moods range from the Cruella de Vil black and purple velvet at Symphony of Shadows (Blouise from £30 to £60), to the subdued and layered knitwear at Christian de Falbe (tel: 228-4066), all beige and angora and tagged with such reassuring information as: "This garment was hand-knitted for you by Mrs. Blake-Thomas."

Pulling them in from all over the world, down by St. James's Palace, is rather a different sort of establishment, which caters both to the Prince of Wales and to fishermen from Finland to Ontario. The House of Hardy (61 Pall Mall, London SW1, tel: 839-5515) doesn't exactly deal in custom-made tackle, but the rods and reels it produces in its Northumbrian factory are individually tested and calibrated, as they have been since the business was established in 1872.

As well as the standard accoutrements for both fly-fishing and coarse fishing (in tropical waters), including sprat hooks and sedge hooks and hook-sharpening stones (£1.95), Hardy's has telescopic gaffs (£34.80) and insect imitators and wader claps (£3.40) that make

the rubber tops hang downward, "ensuring perfect circulation of air."

Smuggler rods (the 7-foot — about 2-meter — one costs £75; the 9-foot one £107) can be packed away into a 15-inch cloth bag. Hardy's green canvas bags are popular with golfers (£18 for a trendy, if far from functional, small version with net ring) and photographers (£36 for a version with netting that is good for carrying film).

To finish just round the corner, with a far from unusual gift suggestion from a most singular purveyor, there is Berry Brothers and Rudd Ltd (3 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1EG, tel: 930-1888 and 930-5331), a family that bought the lease from an Italian grocer in 1732. The shelves crowded with 17th-century bottles are there to prove it, if the oak paneling and sloping wooden floor weren't enough.

Then there is the room-high balance, outfitted with wooden seat and some mean-looking iron weights. There isn't anywhere else in London that can claim to have weighed Ben Brummel and Lord Byron — it became quite fashionable in Regency London to have one's weight registered in the leather-bound ledgers here. The Aga Khan, who would trot down the street from the Ritz in the 1920s, manifested a quite obsessive interest in charting the fluctuations of his person between 16 and 17 stone (or, if you prefer it that way, 224 and 238 pounds).

As to the Christmas offerings Berry Brothers might offer, they include vintage port for laying out at around £11 a bottle; vintage port for drinking — the 1966 ranges from £13 to £18 a bottle; sampling cases of Berry's Own Selection of Red Wines (three bottles each of four French wines at £31) and the King's Ginger Liqueur, which was originally, at the request of Edward VII's doctor, "produced as a warm drink for His Majesty to take after winter mornings in his own horseless carriage" and now costs £11.

Christmas is a good time to remember those who live where it is warmer and not so comfortable, and one way of doing something for them is to send a check to the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind (Commonwealth House, Haywards Heath, England RH16 3AZ), which has helped a million people combat blindness in developing countries in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean during the last 12 years.

The society undertakes 180,000 cataract operations each year, and as little as £4 will literally give sight back to a Bengali weaver or a Laotian cobbler. And £160 is enough to set up an "eye camp" in a village with no electricity, in which a surgical team can treat as many as 250 patients in 2 weeks.

Spain's Palatial Public Library

by Mark Williams

MADRID — The virtues of Spain's monastery of San Lorenzo del Escorial are much debated. While some visitors call it the "eight wonder of the world," others speak in harsher terms — foreboding, frightening, a "granite and slate rectangular monster."

There is no doubt, however, about its power to overwhelm visitors. El Escorial has 16 courtyards or patios, 89 fountains, 86 staircases, 1,200 doors and 2,500 windows, and it houses nearly 2,000 paintings, murals and tapestries. But many people overlook its most fascinating aspect — a library, rivaling the Vatican's in richness — that anyone can use.

El Escorial lies 30 miles (48 kilometers) northwest of Madrid, where the undulating plains meet the abrupt heights of the Sierra Guadarrama. Its name means "the slag heap," as the spot once served as a dump for mining debris.

In April 1563, Philip II, Spain's most ambitious monarch, laid the first stone of his monumental project, and the monastery was dedicated to San Lorenzo, on whose feast day Spaniards won a great victory over the French in 1557. The saint died a martyr's death, roasted alive by Moslem fanatics, and some imaginative observers have noted El Escorial's resemblance to a gridded, complete with handle.

The royal architect Juan Bautista de Toledo based his plans on Philip's dream of building a burial place for his father, Emperor Charles V, and a religious retreat for himself. Under the architect's successor, Juan de Herrera, plans blossomed to include a royal palace and cathedral. The mausoleum became a pantheon for the House of Austria, Spain's ruling family until 1713. Building was virtually completed by September 1584, a remarkably short time by the standards of the age.

Philip drew up plans for the Royal Library in 1564, just after work on the monastery had begun. A year later, the first lot arrived: 4,000 books from the king's personal collection, including the famous "Polyglot Bible" by Cardinal Cisneros (which featured Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Chaldean translations), the "Codicis Albedense" (a 10th-century record of early Church Councils) and the king's own prayer book.

The monarch soon persuaded others to donate their collections, and

books and manuscripts poured in. Among them were Queen Isabel's breviaries from the Royal Chapel in Granada, and even 139 books banned under the Spanish Inquisition, shipped under lock and key. There were also rare editions of Greek, Roman and Renaissance gems and masterpieces from nearly every language, including priceless collections of Arab poetry.

Philip spared no expense in preparing a suitable home for his literary treasures, and El Escorial's design and decor have been imitated by royal libraries ever since. The main entrance, situated near the cavernous Court of Kings, has a facade fashioned from fine, hand-carved woods. Lining the walls of each room are bookshelves designed in the Tuscan style.

Books stand upright, with the pages, whose edges have been treated with golden dye, facing outwards. The pages display the meticulously printed titles of each book and the whole effect produces warm tones of subtle brilliance. Perhaps to discourage idle browsers with suspect motives, forbidden texts have always been placed on the highest shelves.

Philip II established a trust in 1573 and the sums were increased by his successors, with the intention of making the library Europe's finest in number and quality of books. But much of the money was squandered and in 1671 a fire lasting 15 days destroyed more than 3,000 manuscripts and printed volumes. The library suffered again during the Napoleonic invasion and the Spanish Civil War. Nevertheless, a marvelous collection of about 50,000 books and 4,000 manuscripts awaits visitors.

To take advantage of this literary wealth, walk down the corridor leading from the library's rear exit. Off to the right is a spacious room filled with wooden tables where scholars pore over their chosen volumes. When you enter, the chestnut-robed Augustinian monk in charge may look up with a frown, fearing another stray tourist. But flash any form of identification (a passport is sufficient; no need for a special research card) and he will lead you to the extensive file index, where the choice is yours.

The library of El Escorial is open daily except Sunday. Books must be read on the premises; a plaque hanging above the main entrance threatens excommunication to anyone daring to take books away.



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It's Hell, Especially on Wheels

THE HELL, South Africa — The road to The Hell begins gently enough but the traveler quickly appreciates why the pioneers of the last century damned the place in name.

The one-lane rocky track climbs from the flatlands on the far side of the Swartberg pass, writhing around huge boulders. The road narrows to little more than a car-width, squeezing the driver between a steep rock wall and a drop

of several hundred meters into an empty valley. The pine forest and stretches of fine white sand are left behind as the road begins to buck and twist, bouncing the driver as he fights with the steering wheel. The road, known officially as the Otto de Plessis Road, suddenly stops in the heart of The Hell, 90 miles (150 kilometers) north of the Garden Route between Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

The region was given its name in the mid-

1800s by farmers who followed their cattle, scenting water, to the valley and found it hell to reach and hell to stay.

The dirt road was built in 1962 to attract tourists to The Hell.

But it is no trip for the fainthearted even now. Once a traveler gets there, he can only turn around and go through it all again.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3-4, 1983

ECONOMIC SCENE

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

Talks With Israel on Free-Trade Zone
Reflect Revision in U.S. Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON—The United States and Israel, as part of an effort to strengthen the links between them, will begin negotiations next month on a free-trade area that could spur Israeli development of high-technology industries and increase some sales of U.S. manufactured goods to Israel.

For Washington, it represents a further refinement of the use of trade as an instrument of foreign policy, following the Caribbean Basin Initiative under which Latin American and Caribbean countries are being offered the chance to increase their exports to the United States by the elimination of some U.S. duties on their products. (Story on Page 15.)

Through the establishment of preferential zones, trade analysts say, the U.S. market has now become a "whorehouse" for the economic development of regions politically important to the United States.

Then Washington is making today exactly what it chided the European Community for doing in the 1960s and 1970s when the Europeans established their own system of bilateral trade preferences with Mediterranean and African countries to reinforce political ties.

"This clearly and with increased force raises the question of which way we want the trading system to develop—either bilaterally or multilaterally," said Gary C. Hufbauer, who was a trade expert in the Carter administration and is now with the Institute for International Economics.

Multilateralism crystallized in 1947 in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The GATT signatories—now totaling 89 countries—agreed to a system of cutting tariffs for all nations.

The GATT agreement in 1947 came before regional and ideological conflicts among nations had forced most nations to take sides.

"We have a two-track policy," said one U.S. official. "We have a two-track policy. We're still for multilateral trade liberalization but want to negotiate bilateral agreements with any country that wants to go a step further in liberalization."

Following the announcement of the U.S.-Israeli trade proposal, the United States, for example, has offered to negotiate a similar arrangement with Saudi Arabia.

There is a key difference between the U.S.-Israeli plan and the Caribbean Basin Initiative, which was signed into law last summer. The United States will seek reciprocal rights for its exports to Israel. Washington did not demand similar access for exports to the Caribbean region because those countries are poor and cannot afford to give concessions by importing more.

Trade in that case became ad hoc and simple, even though the legislation had been stripped of some of its more promising features when number of domestic industries, from textiles to footwear, obtained waivers preventing the duty-free treatment from applying to them.

But a U.S.-Israeli accord would involve advantages for both countries. The two nations exchange about \$3 billion a year of civilian goods plus about \$2 billion a year of military goods. In both categories the trade balance heavily favors the United States.

But the United States could be a loser under a preferential agreement with Israel as with the European Community, and the Israeli-EC agreement comes into full force during the next four years. This would lower Israeli tariffs on a wide range of products made in Europe. U.S. officials now sell these products—machinery, computers, electronics and so on—through the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

The plan for a free-trade area needs approval by Congress. But with the U.S. trade deficit running at a record high, congressional trade experts say the administration effort could run into problems in Congress next year. "It could not even be a question—the Israeli lobby or the 'oil lobby,'" one House staff member said.

New York Times Service

Feldstein
Defends
His Role

But Would Resign
If Reagan Asked

By Leonard Silk
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, under heavy pressure at the White House to end his public campaign for higher taxes to reduce prospective budget deficits, said today that he would resign if President Ronald Reagan asked him to.

His statement, in a telephone interview in New York Thursday, indicated his refusal to accept the view of critics inside and outside the White House that he was in conflict with administration policy, unless that judgment came from President Ronald Reagan himself.

"People who are suggesting that I disagree with the administration's budget and tax program are wrong," Mr. Feldstein said.

"I support the program and have always done so. I agree with the president and the budget program he proposed earlier this year, calling for sharp reductions in budget deficits by a combination of spending cuts and standby tax increases. I intend to stay in Washington to help the president pursue his program."

At that point, he added that he would leave if the president asked him to go.

Mr. Feldstein said he was offended by the remarks Wednesday of Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press spokesman, who took the unusual step of ridiculing Mr. Feldstein and suggesting that he was on his way out.

The president's chief economic adviser appeared to believe that Mr. Speakes was talking for other members of the White House staff but not for the president.

Asked at his Wednesday briefing whether Mr. Feldstein had been asked to resign by presidential aides, Mr. Speakes said, "I don't really think they will ask him to go."

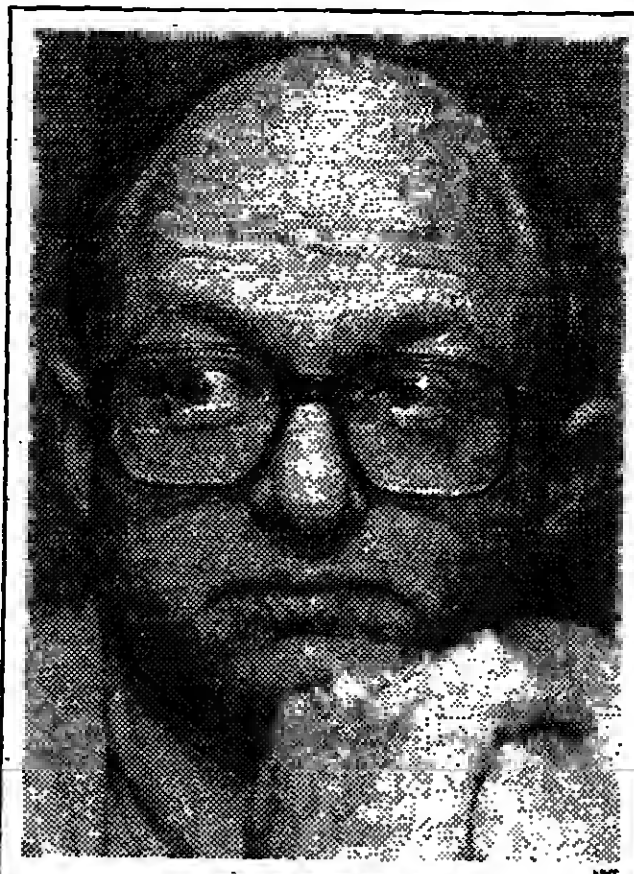
Mr. Feldstein is evidently appealing to the president over the heads of the aides and means to continue in the administration unless he is stopped at the highest level.

Mr. Feldstein, in defending his position, is sticking strictly to Mr. Reagan's fiscal year 1984 budget plan, proposed to Congress in January 1983, for reducing the deficit that may lie ahead through 1988.

That plan was projected to bring down the federal deficit to \$82 billion in 1988 from \$210 billion in fiscal 1983. Assuming a 6.5 percent unemployment rate, that reduction would have shrunk the projected structural deficit to 1.6 percent of gross national product, which is considered a reasonably safe level of deficit that would not put intense pressure on interest rates or inflation.

While the White House appeared in recent months to have walked away from the deficit-reducing tax plan, Mr. Feldstein has clung to it as a basis for his campaign to bring down the budget deficit. The president, he points out, has never withdrawn his support for the plan or the contingency tax increases.

Mr. Feldstein's position is shared by many other economists and members of the business community.



Martin S. Feldstein

Style, Policy Differences
Mark Feldstein's Term

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Few American economists of his age—44 last week—could have brought as rich a reputation to the chairmanship of the Council of Economic Advisers as Martin S. Feldstein did last year, and few of his predecessors have brought more criticism from his employers in the White House.

The sniping took on an unusually nasty edge Wednesday, generating widespread speculation that Mr. Feldstein would have to resign. A White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, joked about Mr. Feldstein's limited role in policy-making and even mocked the pronunciation of the man's name: "Feld-STINE," which the economist prefers, and "Feld-STERN," which many members of the White House staff tend to use.

It is differences over tone and style as well as the substance of economic policy that divide Mr. Feldstein from the White House and Donald T. Regan's Treasury Department. All sides agree that federal budget deficits are a problem, and all agree that taxes might have to be raised to lower the deficits.

Mr. Feldstein, however, has been talking more about President Ronald Reagan's cuts in taxes and increases in military spending as parts of the deficit than have other administration officers, and most of the administration wishes he would not.

They know the deficits are their Achilles' heel, but they would prefer that he emphasize recovery," said Lawrence A. Kudlow, who was chief economist in the Office of Management and Budget early in the Reagan administration and is now a consultant in Washington.

Martin Stuart Feldstein was appointed chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in August 1982, following the resignation of (Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

Britain Manages to Sell
Only 70% of C&W Issue

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Demand proved weak in the British government's auction of Cable & Wireless Plc. shares Friday.

The Bank of England reported that applications were received for only 70 percent of the 100 million shares on offer, which represent about 22 percent of the international telecommunications company's shares outstanding.

As a result, the shares will be sold at the minimum bidding price of 275 pence (\$4) each, and the underwriters will have to buy 30 percent of the issue.

Bankers and brokers described the result as disappointing rather than disastrous. But some said the outcome should serve as a lesson for the government, which plans to continue heavy sales of state-owned assets.

As recently as Wednesday, analysts were cheerfully predicting that heavy demand would push the selling price to between 300 and 310 pence a share. A senior official at the merchant bank Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., which arranged the underwriting, said such talk "almost certainly frightened off the speculators who pounce on attractive share offers in the hope of making quick profits."

The snags, doubting that C&W's share price would rise sharply after the sale, "probably felt there was little to go for," the Kleinwort official said.

C&W shares closed on the London Stock Exchange at 271 pence, down 19 pence on the day.

Some analysts said the government set the minimum bidding price too high. "The terms were very tight," said Keith Hodgkinson of L. Messel & Co.

The sale, which reduced the government's stake to 23 percent from 45 percent, also seems to have suffered from unlucky timing. The stock market weakened late in the week after the Financial Times industrial index had reached record highs Monday and Tuesday.

In addition, analysts said sentiment among some institutions had soured Thursday after a lunch for C&W officials sponsored by the brokerage of Scrimegeour, Kempster & Co.

Despite the weak demand, several analysts said that C&W's profit

prospects remained solid and that the buyers probably got a bargain at 275 pence. The company, whose main business is providing telecommunications services in the Third World, is branching out aggressively with projects in China, the United States and Britain.

With the C&W sale, the government has all but completed its plan to sell assets totaling £1.25 billion in the year ending March 31. For the following fiscal year, officials plan a heavier schedule of sales.

The biggest offer in prospect is 51 percent of British Telecom, the state-owned telephone company.

Analysts roughly estimate that the sale will total \$4 billion.

The size of the BT sale will force the government to find innovative selling methods, analysts say. Some of the shares are expected to be sold in the U.S. market. Pricing will be a major challenge, since BT shares are not publicly quoted.

"After today's sort of semi-flop, if you will, the government's going to have to be very careful with its pricing," said Steve Wood, an analyst at Scott, Gottfr. Hancock & Co.

"They're going to have to make it attractive for the investment community."

M-1 Rises \$1.6 Billion;
Fed Is Seen Tightening

United Press International

NEW YORK—The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$1.6 billion in the latest week and remained well within Fed targets. But analysts believe the Federal Reserve has tightened its policy to dampen strong economic growth, which, it fears, could reignite inflation.

"The Fed is probably placing primary policy emphasis on the economy instead of monetary aggregates and there is every indication that the economy will end 1983 with a bang, particularly in the consumer-sales area," said David M. Jones, economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co.

"Real economic growth could come in at 6.7 percent, substantially above the 4 percent level desired by the Fed," Mr. Jones said. "The Fed is a little worried and consequently has tightened pressure on bank reserves."

This was indicated by the \$174-million net-borrowed-reserves figure announced by the Fed in its weekly report. The net-borrowed-reserve position—free reserves is the opposite position—means that the Fed has pulled back on bank reserves, forcing banks to borrow money from the Fed to meet their requirements.

Reserves have averaged \$287 million net borrowed over the past four weeks, "fairly deep territory" from the zero target in the previous month.

"As a result we can expect overnight interest rates to move up to 9 1/2 percent or slightly above from the earlier 9 1/4 percent," Mr. Jones said.

M-1, comprised of cash and money in checking and similar accounts—or money available for immediate spending—was a seasonally adjusted average of \$519.3 billion in the week ended Nov. 23, compared with \$517.7 billion the previous week.

Factory Orders
Up 0.7% in U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON—Orders for U.S. factories rose 0.7 percent in October from September, with the aircraft industry making up for setbacks in machinery and metals. The Commerce Department said Friday.

The increase was the smallest since July's 1.7-percent decline but the orders were enough to take the month's level of incoming business to a record \$182.2 billion after seasonal adjustment. Through October factories have taken in \$1.7 trillion in orders, 8.5 percent ahead of the like period last year.

"About three fourths of the October increase in new orders was caused by the aircraft and parts industry," the department said. Orders in that category shot up 37 percent from September.

A four-year phase of retarded capital investment is starting to reverse itself in a hurry with shortages already threatening in some vital electronic-component sectors. This was being anticipated more than a year ago as IOG reports called for aggressive buying of U.S. Treasury Bond futures in the \$50's in anticipation of order backlogs.

and as we recommended and bought for the IOG fund such depressed issues as GCA Corp. This leading capital goods supplier to the semiconductor industry which has since climbed from \$8 to \$37, and fresh advances have already started in newer factors such as VLSI Technologies, whose systems for computerized circuitry design will come into mounting demand as shortages develop.

Fast-growing microcomputer factors such as Altera and Comshare that we were buying during autumn panics in this field are also climbing again as big new orders are received from builders of network systems; and expanding connector demand has pushed capitalized AMP Inc. to new highs almost \$70 above where we were buying and recommending it during last year's terminal gold panic at \$300.

AMP Inc. to new highs almost \$70 above where we were buying and recommending it during last year's terminal gold panic at \$300. AMP is now the world's largest commercial gold buyer; and many companies to which it supplies gold-coated connectors are growing at 40 to 50 percent annually—a point which should soon begin disproving the views of recent bull-market bears. For complimentary weekly reports on this next bull-market phase and fund details, please telephone, telex or return the coupon.

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Herald Tribune
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N.Y. Stock Prices Decline for 3d Session in a Row

United Press International

NEW YORK—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange skidded in active trading Friday for the third consecutive session amid investor fears that the economy was so strong that interest rates would not come down in the near future.

Blue-chip, drug and paper issues were hit by profit taking. And for the first time in nine sessions, American Telephone & Telegraph and its new issues did not dominate the activity.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which shed 0.92 points Thursday, lost 9.86 to 1,265.24. The Dow, which hit a record high of 1,287.20 Tuesday, fell 12.2 for the week.

Declines led advances 5 to 3. Volume slowed to 94 million shares from 107 million Thursday.

Analysts said stocks followed the

path of bond prices, which dropped on investor fears that the Federal Reserve would not ease credit.

The November unemployment rate fell to 8.4 percent, from 8.8 percent in October. October factory orders were up 0.7 percent and single-family home sales rose a larger-than-expected 8.2 percent.

The bond market slide was the biggest factor in the stock market decline," said Edward Nicolski of Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, Minneapolis. The Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker, "doesn't want to see a runaway economy," he added.

The federal funds rate, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, stayed near 9 1/2 percent after rising Thursday. After the market closed Friday, the Fed reported that the money supply had increased \$1.6 billion.

The market's slide the past three sessions "is an interruption of an advance that began in early November," said Gerald Rolfe of Shearson/American Express. "We think the advance will begin again after a couple of weeks of backing and filling."

Ambac was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 29 1/2 following a block of 3,682,700 shares at 30, after Gulf & Western said it sold 3.7 million Ambac shares. Baxter Travenol, down 2 1/2 points Thursday, was the second most active issue, unchanged at 21 1/2.

Gulf Oil was third on the list, up 1/4 to 45 1/2. The oil company, locked in a proxy fight with T. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum, adjourned a special shareholder meeting until Dec. 22.

Tektronix, which reported second-quarter earnings of 66 cents a share vs. 78 cents a year ago, lost 2 1/4 to 71 1/4. General Telephone & Electronics, which skidded 2 1/4 Thursday, shed 1/4 to 43 1/4. Thomas A. Vanderslice has resigned as president, chief operating officer and director in a dispute with GTE officers.

American Telephone & Telegraph when-issued lost 1/4 to 20 1/4. AT&T "old" stock slipped 1/4 to 64 1/4. Ameritech when-issued gained 1/4 to 63 1/4. Nynex 1/4 to 61 1/4 and U.S. West 1/4 to 57 1/4. Bell Atlantic when-issued lost 1/4 to 66 1/4. BellSouth 1 to 87 1/4. Pacific Telesis 1/4 to 54 1/4 and Southwestern Bell 1/4 to 59 1/4.

IBM, which rose 1 1/4 Thursday, dropped 1 to 117 1/4. Merck another Dow component, lost 2 1/4 to 94 1/4.

Hong Kong Runs Up Against Sticky Issues on Futures Trading

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG—Authorities here have run up against some sticky issues involved in setting up a financial-futures market in the colony.

Three major questions surfaced in meetings this week about the financial-futures proposal:

• Can the Hang Seng Index, Hong Kong's recognized barometer of financial affairs, be adapted to futures trading?

• Will tax concessions be needed to stimulate trading?

• What changes are needed in legislation and regulations to gear up the market?

Mindful that Singapore is well ahead in planning its own financial-futures market under the guidance of visiting experts from the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Hong Kong financiers are anxious for the government to give its basic approval to the idea, at least in principle.

Robert Felt, the commissioner for securities, is considering two outlines for how the market could work in Hong Kong. One is from the six-year-old Hong Kong Commodities Exchange, which trades

sugar, soybeans and gold. The other is from a newly formed consortium of 10 leading local and foreign banks, led by Wardsley Ltd., a unit of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.

The two proposals, drawn up after the government had invited the private sector in June to make suggestions, differ in a number of respects. The commodities exchange, which gave its plan to the authorities first, proposed one contract for stock-index futures based on the Hang Seng Index.

A few weeks later, the Wardsley group gave the government a wider proposal, saying Hong Kong should begin with two local contracts—Hang Seng Index futures and Hong-Kong-dollar time deposit interest rates—and expand to yen, Eurodollar and Deutsche mark contracts after the local trading community had found its feet.

The Wardsley group argued that to launch a healthy market the government should allow tax-free trading because "the absence of the assessment of profits tax and allowances against profits tax would

place the Hong Kong financial-futures exchange on an equal footing with foreign exchanges for Hong Kong residents." In other words, any trader wishing to avoid the Hong Kong profits tax would be inclined to place contracts for yen, Deutsche mark or Eurodollar interest rates by telephone to Singapore, Chicago or London.

The commodities exchange in its proposal did not mention the tax question, reasoning that if Hong Kong were the only arena for Hong Kong dollar or Hang Seng Index contracts, traders would have no option but to pay the local tax. The commodities exchange's proposal does not take into account what might happen when such a market expands to include international contracts.

The tax-concession part of the Wardsley proposal, if adopted, would break with Hong Kong's fundamental policy of low taxation across the board and no favoritism for particular financial sectors. The Hong Kong government is generally noninterventionist compared with Singapore's. There, the mono-

etary authority is the driving force behind the financial-futures plan. In Hong Kong, private-sector initiative has been dominant.

Mr. Felt said Friday, "We've got to get the tax question through the system before I can begin to take the banks' proposal seriously."

Other problems include the nature of the Hang Seng Index. Top-heavy with a few large trading houses and banks active in property and finance, it has virtually no reflection of the manufacturing recovery that has led to an export-led economic revival in Hong Kong this year. Critics of the index-futures proposal say it could also be easily manipulated.

Sources say only the commodities exchange has received official

permission from the Hang Seng Bank to use the index. Both proposals suggest taking the index figures and multiplying by 50 Hong Kong dollars for a contract.

The broadest fear underlying the discussions on financial-futures trading is that Hong Kong is too thin a market, too inclined to speculate rather than hedge, too unsophisticated outside corporate circles, not to lose its shirt.

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Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Date	Dec	Nov	Aug
30	29.35/29.50	29.25/29.40	29.15/29.30
40	29.10/29.25	29.00/29.15	28.90/29.05
50	28.85/29.00	28.75/28.90	28.65/28.80
60	28.60/28.75	28.50/28.65	28.40/28.55

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CURRENCY RATES

Bank exchange rates for Dec. 2, excluding bank service charges

	DM	FF	£	S	Y	Sc	DK	N	Sw	Sp	It	Gr	Port	Bel	Neth	Aus	NZ	Jap
U.S.	3.36	6.55	1.93	200.48	136.75	166.63	136.75	166.63	136.75	166.63	136.75	166.63	136.75	166.63	136.75	166.63	136.75	166.63

Dollar Values

	DM	FF	£	S	Y	Sc	DK	N	Sw	Sp	It	Gr	Port	Bel	Neth	Aus	NZ	Jap
U.S.	3.36	6.55	1.93	200.48	136.75	166.63	136.75	166.63	136.75	166.63	136.75	166.63	136.75	166.63	136.75	166.63	136.75	166.63

INTEREST RATES

Recurrency Deposits

	1-M	3-M	6-M	1-Y	2-Y	3-Y	4-Y	5-Y
U.S.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Money Rates

	1-M	3-M	6-M	1-Y	2-Y	3-Y	4-Y	5-Y
U.S.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

GOLD PRICES

	AM	PM	CL
U.S.	320.00	320.00	320.00

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Mr. Name
Schwerdt
New China

Friday
NYSE
Closing

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Keck said he did not intend to seek control of Superior or oust any of its board members. Last month, through the New York securities firm Dillon, Read & Co., Mr. Keck told the SEC that he was seeking a buyer for Superior shares that he controls, and that the value of those shares would be "enhanced" if they were sold as part of a takeover.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

(Continued on Page 13)

Daimler Names Breitschwerdt As Its New Chief

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG has named its new chief executive officer, Dr. Dieter Breitschwerdt, to succeed Gerhard Prinz, who died in October. Dr. Breitschwerdt, 56, has been a board member since 1977. He will continue to run the research and development department until his replacement is chosen in March. After Mr. Prinz died, stock market analysts speculated that Dr. Breitschwerdt would be named as chairman. He was also said to have been supported by workers' representatives on the company's supervisory board. But shortly before the board meeting Thursday at which Mr. Prinz's successor was chosen, analysts began pointing to Dr. Breitschwerdt as a more likely choice. Dr. Breitschwerdt has been with Daimler-Benz for more than 30 years.

BHP Set to Expand Abroad in GE Pact

By Brian Timms

MELBOURNE — Australia's largest company, Broken Hill Proprietary, is preparing to diversify and become a stronger international force by way of the biggest takeover agreement in the country's history. After almost a year of negotiations, BHP is on the verge of acquiring the Utah Group, a subsidiary of General Electric Co. of the United States. The transaction is expected to be completed in April. The Utah Group — Utah International and Utah Minerals — has large coal reserves in Australia, but BHP's sights are set mainly on its mineral projects abroad. BHP's persistence on the acquisition in the face of difficulties showed an eagerness to diversify from its historic reliance on steel-making, a sector in which it suffered a net loss of \$130 million in the year ended May 31. Negotiations started last year when BHP announced a \$2.4-billion bid for Utah. GE was willing to sell as part of its plan to concentrate on high technology. The two companies set Oct. 31, 1983, for completion of an agree-

ment under which BHP would pay about \$700 million for most of Utah's non-Australian assets. BHP would line up partners for a consortium to acquire the Australian assets — five big open-cut coal mines in the state of Queensland. But this coincided with a slump in the world coal market. BHP's chairman, Sir James Neill, said the transaction became as difficult as "buying straw bales in winter." After the deadline passed, BHP and GE devised a formula for the consortium, which they said established a firm basis for completing the agreement. (Ranking sources in Tokyo said Thursday that BHP was expected to sign a \$1.125-billion package next month to acquire Utah International's Queensland coal assets from GE. The financing had been expected early this month, the sources said, adding that the delay did not mean any difficulty was being made by lending banks in Japan, the United States, Canada, Western Europe and Australia.) (The package, for which Bank of Tokyo Ltd. is general agent, includes a \$155-million loan from a group of 31 banks, a \$405-million commercial paper facility and two

floating-rate Euronotes of \$500 million and \$65 million.) GE, having originally intended to divest itself totally of its Australian coal interests, agreed to retain a 20-to-25-percent share in the coal-mines consortium. BHP raised its consortium stake to 40 percent from the 20 to 30 percent anticipated when the package was announced. BHP said one element in its move outside Australia was taxation. David Adam, general manager for corporate affairs, said Australian governments tended "to single out companies in the resource business as opportunities to meet their ever-growing demand for funds." Another factor is that BHP, which has 55,000 workers in its country's biggest employer, has simply grown too big for Australia. "In Australia, when a company like BHP invests in a major way in a business or project, it tends to get locked into that project," Mr. Adam said. "There is a level of economic nationalism within Australia which makes it difficult for an Australian company to sell to a foreigner, and secondly there are few Australian companies in a position to raise funds to buy from BHP a major project."

BUSINESS BRIEFS

W. German Joblessness Up Slightly; Labor Aide Blames Seasonal Factors

NUREMBERG (AP) — West German unemployment increased slightly in November, to 2.193 million people or 8.8 percent of the work force, from 2.147 million or 8.7 percent in October, the Federal Labor Office said Friday. Unemployment in November 1982 was 8.4 percent. Josef Singl, president of the Federal Labor Office, termed the increase minor and said it was due largely to seasonal factors in construction and tourism. In past years seasonal factors have influenced unemployment by as much as 120,000 during similar periods, he said. West German production in recent months has been better than projected, particularly in the automotive and chemical sectors. Chancellor Helmut Kohl recently forecast a 2.5-percent increase in gross national product for 1984. The Labor Office reported 67,059 job openings in November, down 7.3 percent from October but up from November 1982. The agency said 493,964 workers were put on short shifts, down 9.9 percent from October and 52.2 percent from November 1982.

Iraq Official Suggests Oil-Price Freeze

BAHRAIN (AP) — Iraq's oil minister, Qassem Ahmed Taki Urabi, was quoted Friday as advocating a price freeze through 1984 and perhaps 1985. Mr. Urabi said in a Gulf News Agency interview that prices were now "balanced." "If any increase takes place in the future it will not be a big one so that the price continues to remain competitive with the other alternative energy sources," he was quoted as saying. Iraq is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which in March cut its prices and imposed a production ceiling because of a glut on the world market. Like other OPEC ministers, who are preparing for a meeting Wednesday in Geneva, Mr. Urabi predicted a rise in demand in 1984 and said this could prompt OPEC to raise its production ceiling.

Standard Seeks to Join Bank Group

LONDON (Reuters) — Standard Chartered Bank Plc. said Friday that it had applied to become a member of the Bankers' Clearing House. Ten banks, including the Bank of England, are now members and can clear checks and other paper with one another. Citibank NA applied to become a member last month. Banks that are not members clear their paper by using a member as an agent. Standard Chartered said it was Britain's fifth-largest bank, with assets of more than £24 billion (\$35.3 billion).

Bethlehem Gets Financing for Casters

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. says it has obtained \$540 million in financing for new steelmaking equipment from a consortium of U.S., Canadian and Austrian banks and an Austrian steelmaker. The previously announced projects involve two modern continuous casters capable of making 5.1 million tons of steel a year. The consortium includes Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Chemical Bank and Bankers Trust Co. as leaders; seven other U.S. and Canadian banks, including Citibank and Chase Manhattan, Mellon Bank, Philadelphia National and the Bank of Nova Scotia; seven Austrian banks, and Voest-Alpine AG of Austria, which is supplying the casters. The arrangement provides for the consortium to finance and to own the land and equipment, officials said. They said Bethlehem would pay according to how much steel is produced. Robert C. Wilkins, vice president for finance, said the "roll payments" would end after 15 years and Bethlehem could then buy the equipment at a fixed price.

3 More Oil Companies Sign in China

BEIJING (AP) — Texaco Inc., Standard Oil Co. of California and Agip SpA of Italy signed Friday what were expected to be the last major contracts in China's first round of bidding for offshore oil-exploration rights. Texaco and Standard Oil of California became the first U.S. companies to be granted exploration rights in both the basin of the Pearl River mouth and in the South Yellow Sea, considered a higher-risk area. Alfred C. DeCarne, president of Texaco, said it and Standard Oil expected to spend at least \$100 million on exploration in the two blocks in the next three years. Texaco, Standard Oil and Agip have a one-third share in explorations in the Pearl basin and Texaco and Standard Oil each have half of the South Yellow Sea rights.

Ford Reported Eying Mexico Venture

DEARBORN, Michigan (UPI) — Ford Motor Co. may soon approve a \$400-million project to build small cars in Mexico using parts from Japan, the Detroit Free Press reported Friday. It said the plan could cost thousands of American jobs. The newspaper said Ford would build as many as 200,000 cars a year, beginning in 1987, at a new plant in Hermosillo, about 250 miles (400 kilometers) south of Tucson, Arizona. Major parts, such as engines and transmissions, would come from Toyota, which builds Mazda vehicles and is 25-percent owned by Ford. A Ford spokesman told the newspaper that Ford was considering building a subcompact in Mexico "that would meet the needs of the Mexican market and other export markets," including the United States.

Floating Rate Notes

Banks			
Issuer/Min. amt./Mkt.	Coupon	Next	Bid Ask
London Eurodollar 3M-6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 6M-9M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 9M-12M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 12M-15M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 15M-18M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 18M-21M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 21M-24M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 24M-27M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 27M-30M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 30M-33M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 33M-36M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 36M-39M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 39M-42M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 42M-45M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 45M-48M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 48M-51M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 51M-54M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 54M-57M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 57M-60M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 60M-63M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 63M-66M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 66M-69M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 69M-72M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 72M-75M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 75M-78M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 78M-81M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 81M-84M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 84M-87M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 87M-90M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 90M-93M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 93M-96M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 96M-99M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 99M-102M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 102M-105M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 105M-108M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 108M-111M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 111M-114M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 114M-117M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 117M-120M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 120M-123M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 123M-126M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 126M-129M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 129M-132M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 132M-135M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 135M-138M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 138M-141M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 141M-144M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 144M-147M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 147M-150M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 150M-153M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 153M-156M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 156M-159M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 159M-162M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 162M-165M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 165M-168M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 168M-171M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 171M-174M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 174M-177M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 177M-180M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 180M-183M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 183M-186M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 186M-189M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 189M-192M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 192M-195M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 195M-198M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 198M-201M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 201M-204M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 204M-207M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 207M-210M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 210M-213M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 213M-216M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 216M-219M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 219M-222M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 222M-225M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 225M-228M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 228M-231M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 231M-234M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 234M-237M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 237M-240M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 240M-243M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 243M-246M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 246M-249M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 249M-252M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 252M-255M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 255M-258M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 258M-261M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 261M-264M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 264M-267M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 267M-270M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 270M-273M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 273M-276M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 276M-279M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 279M-282M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 282M-285M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 285M-288M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 288M-291M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 291M-294M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 294M-297M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 297M-300M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 300M-303M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 303M-306M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 306M-309M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 309M-312M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 312M-315M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 315M-318M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 318M-321M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 321M-324M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 324M-327M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 327M-330M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 330M-333M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 333M-336M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 336M-339M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 339M-342M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 342M-345M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 345M-348M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 348M-351M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 351M-354M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 354M-357M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 357M-360M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 360M-363M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 363M-366M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 366M-369M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 369M-372M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 372M-375M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 375M-378M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 378M-381M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 381M-384M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 384M-387M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 387M-390M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 390M-393M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 393M-396M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 396M-399M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 399M-402M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 402M-405M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 405M-408M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 408M-411M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 411M-414M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 414M-417M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 417M-420M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 420M-423M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 423M-426M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 426M-429M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 429M-432M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 432M-435M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 435M-438M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 438M-441M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 441M-444M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 444M-447M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 447M-450M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00
London Eurodollar 450M-453M	10 1/4	10 1/4	100.00/100.00

Tables include the nationwide price
Up to the closing on Wall Street

1974	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
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[illegible]

Analysts believe OPEC could face another price collapse next spring when demand traditionally falls off if the group does not agree to lower its output levels at the Geneva meeting.

The Iraqi minister said his country would ask OPEC to adopt a higher production ceiling. But Mr. Rafsanjani said Iran would seek a decrease in the ceiling to 15 million barrels a day, selling at \$24 a barrel.

[illegible]

West Germany —
Ruhr University here
developed a microchip capa-
ble of storing up to two billion
bits of data, a university spokes-
man said today.

The chip was based
on technology but that the
storage capacity was increased
by a circuitry combina-
tion, the chip four to five

the first \$1.5-billion Argentine bridge and pay-a public-6 million

[illegible]

Paris Commodities				
Dec. 2				
in 100 French Francs per metric ton				
	High	Low	Close	Change
Wheat	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Barley	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Rye	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Oats	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Maize	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Soybeans	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Beans	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Peas	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Lentils	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Chickpeas	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Flour	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Oil	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Sugar	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Coffee	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Tea	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Cocoa	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Rubber	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Latex	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Gold	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Silver	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Platinum	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Palladium	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Iridium	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Rhodium	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Pt/Cr	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Pt/Pd	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Pt/Au	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Pd/Au	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Au/Ag	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Ag/Cu	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Cu/Ni	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Ni/Pd	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Pd/Ag	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Ag/Cd	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Cd/Pb	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Pb/Sn	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Sn/Zn	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Zn/Al	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Al/Mg	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Mg/Cu	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Cu/Fe	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Fe/Ni	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Ni/Co	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Co/Mn	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Mn/Pb	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Pb/Bi	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Bi/Sb	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Sb/As	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
As/V	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
V/Cr	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Cr/Mo	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Mo/W	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
W/Ti	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Ti/Zr	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Zr/Hf	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Hf/Ta	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Ta/Nb	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Nb/In	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
In/Sn	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Sn/Cd	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Cd/Bi	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Bi/Pb	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Pb/Sb	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Sb/As	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
As/V	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
V/Cr	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Cr/Mo	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Mo/W	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
W/Ti	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
Ti/Zr	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00

[illegible]

London Metals • Dec. 2
 Figures in sterling per metric ton.

Silver in price per Troy ounce		Previous	
High grade contract	77.00	76.50	76.50
Spot	1,210.00	1,212.50	1,209.00
Low grade contract	76.00	75.50	75.50
Spot	1,200.00	1,202.50	1,199.00
Lowest contract	75.00	74.50	74.50
Spot	1,190.00	1,192.50	1,189.00
Lowest contract	74.00	73.50	73.50
Spot	1,180.00	1,182.50	1,179.00
Lowest contract	73.00	72.50	72.50
Spot	1,170.00	1,172.50	1,169.00
Lowest contract	72.00	71.50	71.50
Spot	1,160.00	1,162.50	1,159.00
Lowest contract	71.00	70.50	70.50
Spot	1,150.00	1,152.50	1,149.00
Lowest contract	70.00	69.50	69.50
Spot	1,140.00	1,142.50	1,139.00
Lowest contract	69.00	68.50	68.50
Spot	1,130.00	1,132.50	1,129.00
Lowest contract	68.00	67.50	67.50
Spot	1,120.00	1,122.50	1,119.00
Lowest contract	67.00	66.50	66.50
Spot	1,110.00	1,112.50	1,109.00
Lowest contract	66.00	65.50	65.50
Spot	1,100.00	1,102.50	1,099.00
Lowest contract	65.00	64.50	64.50
Spot	1,090.00	1,092.50	1,089.00
Lowest contract	64.00	63.50	63.50
Spot	1,080.00	1,082.50	1,079.00
Lowest contract	63.00	62.50	62.50
Spot	1,070.00	1,072.50	1,069.00
Lowest contract	62.00	61.50	61.50
Spot	1,060.00	1,062.50	1,059.00
Lowest contract	61.00	60.50	60.50
Spot	1,050.00	1,052.50	1,049.00
Lowest contract	60.00	59.50	59.50
Spot	1,040.00	1,042.50	1,039.00
Lowest contract	59.00	58.50	58.50
Spot	1,030.00	1,032.50	1,029.00
Lowest contract	58.00	57.50	57.50
Spot	1,020.00	1,022.50	1,019.00
Lowest contract	57.00	56.50	56.50
Spot	1,010.00	1,012.50	1,009.00
Lowest contract	56.00	55.50	55.50
Spot	1,000.00	1,002.50	1,000.00
Lowest contract	55.00	54.50	54.50
Spot	990.00	992.50	990.00
Lowest contract	54.00	53.50	53.50
Spot	980.00	982.50	979.00
Lowest contract	53.00	52.50	52.50
Spot	970.00	972.50	969.00
Lowest contract	52.00	51.50	51.50
Spot	960.00	962.50	959.00
Lowest contract	51.00	50.50	50.50
Spot	950.00	952.50	949.00
Lowest contract	50.00	49.50	49.50
Spot	940.00	942.50	939.00
Lowest contract	49.00	48.50	48.50
Spot	930.00	932.50	929.00
Lowest contract	48.00	47.50	47.50
Spot	920.00	922.50	919.00
Lowest contract	47.00	46.50	46.50
Spot	910.00	912.50	909.00
Lowest contract	46.00	45.50	45.50
Spot	900.00	902.50	899.00
Lowest contract	45.00	44.50	44.50
Spot	890.00	892.50	889.00
Lowest contract	44.00	43.50	43.50
Spot	880.00	882.50	879.00
Lowest contract	43.00	42.50	42.50
Spot	870.00	872.50	869.00
Lowest contract	42.00	41.50	41.50
Spot	860.00	862.50	859.00
Lowest contract	41.00	40.50	40.50
Spot	850.00	852.50	849.00
Lowest contract	40.00	39.50	39.50
Spot	840.00	842.50	839.00
Lowest contract	39.00	38.50	38.50
Spot	830.00	832.50	829.00
Lowest contract	38.00	37.50	37.50
Spot			

NYSE High-Low		Dec. 2	
NEW HIGHS		21	
ARA Sec	44.00	Amer Can	44.00
Ashland Ind	44.00	Amer Can	44.00
Chryslr	44.00	Amstar	44.00
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Chryslr	44.00	Amstar	44.00
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Chryslr	44.00	Amstar	4

NEW HIGHS 45

[illegible]

Argentina Gets Portion

Of Medium-Term Loans

Remiers

NEW YORK—The bank advisory chairman, William Rhodes, confirmed Friday that Argentina's creditor banks disbursed the first \$550-million portion of a \$1.5-billion medium-term loan to Argentina, signed Aug. 16.

Mr. Rhodes, a senior vice president of Citibank, also said that Argentina repaid a \$350-million tranche of the \$1.1-billion bridge loan signed last Dec. 31, and payment of interest arrears on public-sector debt of about \$166 million.

NEW HIGHS 11
Anthony EI Castle AM Dole

Analyst Sees Flood Of Japan Minicar Imports

United Press International

DETROIT — Japanese minicars will flood the U.S. market once quotas on imports are lifted in 1985, J. David Power, head of Power & Associates, a top automotive market research firm, believes.

Nissan of Japan and Hyundai of Korea company are making minicars, which are smaller than subcompacts in Canada, to

"As soon as the import quantities are more profitable.

Herald Tribune

Reaching More
Than a Third of a Million
Readers
in 164 Countries
Across the World

United Press International
REPRINT: American Institute of...

BEIRUT — A senior Iranian leader warned Friday that Iran would halve the flow of oil from the Gulf if OPEC does not agree to raise prices by \$5 a barrel at next week's summit.

During weekly prayers in Tehran, Iran's parliament speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Iran would seek an increase in OPEC's base price at least \$34 a barrel from the present \$29 level the cartel's semi-annual ministerial meeting that begins Wednesday in Geneva.

OPEC members Iraq and Ecuador aligned themselves against Iran Friday by coming out in favor of maintaining the current price. Iraq's Minister of Oil, Ali Al-Sabab, said the Gulf News Agency that his country would support an OPEC price freeze through 1984-85.

In March the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut its base price for the first time in history — by \$5 a barrel — and assigned output quotas to its 13 members under an overall ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day because of reduced world demand.

Iran has been accused by other OPEC members of violating its oil quota to pay for its four years of war with Iraq.

But Rafsanjani said the decision to cut prices had inflicted a heavy blow on the poorer OPEC nations — such as Saudi Arabia — which pressed for the reduction, of helping "Western capitalists' pocket \$36 billion this past year from cheaper oil prices.

"Increasing the oil price by at least \$5 a barrel is our position in the coming OPEC session," the speaker said.

"If you wish to stick to your policy and continue it," he warned, "we have the ability to prevent the pouring of the benefits of the Persian Gulf oil into the colonialist superpower pockets."

Iran repeatedly has threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz through which 8 million barrels of oil move each day to the West from the Gulf.

Analysis believe OPEC could face another price collapse next spring when demand traditionally falls off if the group does not agree to lower its output levels at the Geneva meeting.

The Iraqi minister said his country would join OPEC to adopt a higher production ceiling. But Mr. Rafsanjani said Iran would seek a decrease in the ceiling to 15 million barrels a day, selling

Of Medium-Term Loans

NEW YORK—The bank advisory chairman, William Rhodes, confirmed Friday that Argentina's creditor banks disbursed the first \$300-million portion of a \$1.5-billion medium-term loan to Argentina, signed Aug. 16.

Mr. Rhodes, a senior vice president of Citibank, also said that Argentina repaid a \$350-million tranche of the \$1.1-billion bridge loan signed last Dec. 31, and payment of interest arrears on public sector debt of about \$166 million.

"As soon as the import quantities are more profitable.

Herald Tribune

Reaching More
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Across the World

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Federal Officials Investigating Antitrust Side of Football Draft

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal antitrust officials have begun an investigation into professional football's four-year rule denying college players the chance of a professional career until their collegiate eligibility has been exhausted.

The investigation, which is expected to be completed by next summer, is expected to be completed by next summer. At that time the staff could recommend action by the five-member commission or could decide there was no need to do so.

Although the commission did not say so directly, the inquiry may have been inspired by the well-publicized Herschel Walker case earlier this year. Walker, a University of Georgia running back, signed with the New Jersey Generals of the USFL after his junior year.

The commission also cited some other cases that have reached the courts, including that of Bob Boris, a University of Arizona punter who left school without graduating and who sued the USFL in Federal District Court in Denver in August. Boris argued that under the four-year rule he had been denied the opportunity to freely negotiate a contract and that his professional career had been jeopardized.

It was understood that the FTC is concerned that such cases will be resolved, perhaps out of court, in a way that does not address the underlying antitrust issues.

The four-year rule, nearly identical for both leagues, states that a player may not sign a professional contract until his college eligibility

has run out or he has won a diploma from a recognized institution or until five years after he began college. The USFL made an exception in the case of Walker and allowed him to be signed by the Generals.

The rule was created at the request of U.S. colleges and universities and has been generally observed by all parties for decades.

Jay Moyer, general counsel for the NFL, defended the rule Thursday but said that the league could operate without undue harm if it were abolished.

The annual player draft, he said, was created as "an orderly entry" of players into the NFL. "It had nothing to do with eligibility rules," he said. "We're convinced our policy has worked well over all for us. The colleges certainly have the most to lose."

Steve Morgan, the director of legislative services for the National College Athletic Association, said that his organization "could withstand" a change in the rule, just as it did when a court case in 1971 led to a change in the rule with regard to basketball.

"I don't think it would be the end of the world," Morgan said. "I don't think it would be the end of college football, just as it was not the end of college basketball when the NBA changed its rule. Our biggest concern with a change would be those people who, because of the substantial amount of money involved, would encourage an athlete to act for reasons other than his own best interests."

believed to be the first formal interest expressed in the sports industry.

The inquiry comes at a time when the NFL is seeking general antitrust exemption from Congress.

The FTC staff investigation, which officials stressed is still in its preliminary stages and should not be regarded as implying that the law is being violated, is expected to be completed by next summer. At that time the staff could recommend action by the five-member commission or could decide there was no need to do so.

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The commission also cited some other cases that have reached the courts, including that of Bob Boris, a University of Arizona punter who left school without graduating and who sued the USFL in Federal District Court in Denver in August. Boris argued that under the four-year rule he had been denied the opportunity to freely negotiate a contract and that his professional career had been jeopardized.

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The four-year rule, nearly identical for both leagues, states that a player may not sign a professional contract until his college eligibility



JARRING DEFEAT — Los Angeles Raider defensive end Howie Long jars the ball loose from Dan Fouts, the San Diego Charger quarterback. The Raiders spotted the Chargers a 10-0 lead midway through the second quarter of their NFL game Thursday night and roared back for a 42-10 victory and a lock on the AFC West title. Todd Christensen caught three touchdown passes to eliminate 5-9 San Diego from playoff competition for the first time in six years.

Wenzel Captures Initial Men's Slalom As Stenmark Misses Gate on Final Run

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KRANISKA GORA, Yugoslavia — Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, capitalizing on a rare error by Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, won the first men's World Ski Cup slalom race of the season Friday.

Wenzel, the 1980 overall World champion and third last season in the slalom standings, led the first run when he clocked .04 seconds through 64 gates and a vertical drop of 175 meters. But Stenmark, known for his second

run charges, was only just behind with 48.21.

However, in the 62-gate second run, Stenmark, an Olympic double gold medalist, missed a gate near the bottom of the course and went off the difficult, icy track of artificial snow at this Alpine center near the frontiers with Italy and Austria.

With Stenmark out, Wenzel had to endure some dramatic moments before winning the race. In the second run he hit a gate with his head,

dislodging his snowgoggles and obscuring his vision. He managed to throw the goggles away and complete the run in 51.51 seconds for an overall time of 1:39.55.

"Today, in the second run I had some difficulties," Wenzel said, "and I am sure I would have not won, had Stenmark remained in competition in the second heat."

Bulgarian Peter Popangelov surprisingly placed second with 1:40.30, apparently heralding his comeback among the slalom favorites.

Paul Frommelt of Liechtenstein, lying 13th after the first run, had the fastest time of 50.95 in the second heat, to climb in third place with 1:40.49.

Americans did not have one of their best days. World giant slalom champion Steve Mahre missed a gate in the first run and his brother, Phil Mahre, the defending overall World Cup champion, placed only ninth with 1:41.06 after being seventh on the first run.

Only 24 of the 72 starters completed both runs.

The men's downhill skiers open their season Sunday at Schladming, Austria. (UPI/AP)

Men's Slalom Results

1. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:39.55
2. Peter Popangelov, Bulgaria, 1:40.30
3. Paul Frommelt, Liechtenstein, 1:40.49
4. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:40.51
5. Steve Mahre, U.S., 1:41.06
6. Phil Mahre, U.S., 1:41.06
7. Christian Kohn, Austria, 1:41.06
8. Christian Kohn, Austria, 1:41.06
9. Christian Kohn, Austria, 1:41.06
10. Christian Kohn, Austria, 1:41.06

SPORTS BRIEFS

ABA and Referees Agree to Mediation

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service entered the three-month-old labor dispute Thursday between the National Basketball Association and the union representing its locked-out referees.

Ed McMahon, a commissioner in the mediation service's national office in Washington, has been assigned to the case and Thursday he held his first meeting with the NBA's general counsel and chief negotiator, Ed McMahon, the general counsel for the National Association of Basketball Referees, in an effort to determine the availability of both sides for future meetings.

The mediation service had originally offered to enter the dispute more than a month ago, but both sides declined. However, 10 days ago, after one of the dozen bargaining sessions that produced little progress, billings called for mediation. The league's negotiators discussed the matter with Commissioner Larry O'Brien and the league's nine-man labor committee, and Wednesday they agreed to mediation.

Top Seeds Win at Melbourne Tennis

MELBOURNE — (UPI) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova downed Andrea Jaeger, 6-0, 7-5, in a first round match of the Australian Open tennis championship Friday. With the absence of Chris Evert Lloyd, Tracy Austin and Andrea Jaeger, Navratilova is heavily favored to win the first Australian title.

Her main competition comes from West German Sylvia Hanika, the second seed who took only 58 minutes to defeat American Beth Norton, 6-3, 6-0. Third-seeded Pam Shriver, who defeated fellow American Anna Maria Fernandez, 6-1, 6-0, and No. 4 Wendy Turnbull of Australia, who defeated Marcella Skuherska of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-2.

The other top women's seeds had few problems. Britain's Jo Durie beat American Shirley Archer, 6-3, 7-6, and Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia defeated American Barbara Jordan, 6-2, 6-0. The one big surprise came when Jennifer Mundel of South Africa defeated 10th-seeded American Kathy Rinaldi, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.

NBA Fines Coach for No Defense

NEW YORK (AP) — Coach Doug Moe has been fined \$5,000 and suspended for two games by the National Basketball Association for refusing the Denver Nuggets to stop playing defense near the end of a 56-116 loss to the Portland Trail Blazers on Nov. 22.

"Our defense was getting so tedious there, I was afraid they weren't going to get 150," Moe was quoted as telling the Denver Post after the loss to the Trail Blazers.

The Nuggets took defensive positions on the court but did not try to stop the Trail Blazers, who scored five layups in the final 72 seconds to upset their team scoring record of 150 points. "There wasn't much difference between that defense and the way we were before," Moe said.

For the Record

The Fort Lauderdale Strikers will move to Minneapolis next year, the North American Soccer League team has announced. The team reported losing \$1 million last season in Fort Lauderdale, where they have been based for seven seasons. (UPI)

The LPGA has added a fourth country, Britain, to its growing tour. The 1984 Ladies British Open will be played at the Woburn Golf and Country Club near London, Oct. 3-6. Most LPGA events are held in the United States, but the tour also includes Canada and Japan. (UPI)

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE															
Patrick Division						W L T Pts GF GA									
1	Islanders	16	9	1	33	114	94	2	Flyers	14	11	3	31	108	94
3	Rangers	14	9	4	32	108	96	4	Penguins	12	12	3	25	90	80
5	Capitals	12	12	3	25	90	80	6	Devils	10	12	3	21	81	80
7	Sabres	6	17	2	15	81	108	8	Jets	5	21	6	11	64	133
Adams Division															
1	Bruins	15	6	3	33	114	71	2	Canadiens	14	9	3	31	108	94
3	Red Wings	14	9	3	31	105	90	4	Stars	12	12	3	25	90	80
5	Blackhawks	10	12	3	21	81	80	6	Kings	11	12	3	21	81	80
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE															
Norris Division						W L T Pts GF GA									
1	Oilers	13	6	3	29	118	101	2	Flames	11	13	3	25	90	80
3	Coyotes	11	13	3	25	90	80	4	Sharks	10	12	3	21	81	80
5	Canucks	10	12	3	21	81	80	6	Blackhawks	9	12	3	18	78	85
Waters Division															
1	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	2	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
3	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	4	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
5	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	6	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
7	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	8	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
9	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	10	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
11	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	12	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
13	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	14	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
15	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	16	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
17	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	18	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
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25	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	26	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
27	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	28	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
29	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	30	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
31	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	32	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
33	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	34	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
35	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	36	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
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63	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	64	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
65	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	66	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
67	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	68	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
69	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	70	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
71	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	72	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
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77	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	78	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
79	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	80	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
81	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	82	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
83	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	84	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
85	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	86	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
87	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	88	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
89	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	90	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
91	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	92	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
93	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	94	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
95	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	96	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
97	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	98	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
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183	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	184	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
185	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	186	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105
187	Wings	17	11	8	42	157	105	188	Wings	17	11				

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE											
Atlantic Division							Denver	9	8	257	3
							9	8	256	3	
						Kansas City	9	8	261	4	
						Houston	8	10	235	3 1/2	
						San Antonio	6	12	203	7 1/2	
Pacific Division											
						Portland	11	6	248	-	
						Los Angeles	11	6	247	1 1/2	
						Seattle	8	8	229	3 1/2	
						Oakland	9	9	250	4	
						Golden State	5	12	204	7 1/2	
						Phoenix	5	13	228	8	
						San Diego	5	13	228	8	
CENTRAL DIVISION											
						St. Louis	11	8	247	1 1/2	
						Chicago	10	9	240	3 1/2	
						Philadelphia	10	9	240	3 1/2	
						Washington	10	9	240	3 1/2	
						Atlanta	9	10	235	4	
						San Francisco	9	10	235	4	
						San Jose	8	11	220	5 1/2	
						Los Angeles	8	11	220	5 1/2	
						San Diego	8	11	220	5 1/2	
						San Jose	8	11	220	5 1/2	
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Soviet Official Indicates Games Boycott Unlikely

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — A Soviet sports official has strongly hinted that his country will compete in the 1984 Summer Olympic Games, saying, "Boycott is not in the Russian vocabulary."

Marat Gramov, president of the Soviet Sports Committee and Soviet Olympic Committee, spoke to reporters in Mexico City on his way to Los Angeles, where his delegation was to tour Olympic facilities and meet with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee in a week-long visit beginning Friday.

"Boycott is not in the Russian vocabulary," Gramov said during a news conference Thursday. "Boycott is an English word and therefore we don't boycott anyone."

He admitted that politics does influence sports, however.

"All political action is reflected in sports and in the international sports movement," he said. "An example of this was the 1980 Olympic Games when U.S. authorities decided to intervene in sporting activities" by calling for an international boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games to protest the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

The first reaction of senior Los Angeles Olympic organizers, however, was to be cautious.

The Soviet Union has not yet committed itself to compete in the

Games. Under the Olympic charter, a country does not have to respond to their invitations to the Games until about two months before the Games begin. In this case June 2.

After a Soviet jet shot down a South Korean 747 jetliner on Sept. 1, there was a period of severe tension that contributed to the Soviet decision to cancel a series of pre-Olympic and other sporting events in the United States.

However, in recent weeks, the Soviet Union has indicated that it is ready to resume sending athletes to participate in such events.

Gramov said his meeting with LAOC officials will deal only with sports issues and explained, "We are not traveling to discuss political questions."

He also said the Soviet Union will name its Olympic team members next May.

"We are pleased to welcome this important delegation to Los Angeles and share our plans and preparations for the Games with them," Peter Ueberroth, the LAOC president, said in a statement. "While we will conduct extensive sport and technical meetings with the Soviet representatives, we will also continue to obtain advice and counsel from them."

Ueberroth noted the LAOC has hosted more than 300 delegations from more than 140 countries since 1979.

(UPI, LAT)

Transition

BASEBALL — American League.

MINNESOTA — Signed Ron Davis, pitcher. In a multi-year contract.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK — Signed Rusty Staub, first baseman-outfielder, to a one-year contract.

PITTSBURGH — Signed Tom Seaver, pitcher, to a multi-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA — Signed Steve Carlton, pitcher, to a multi-year contract.

ST. LOUIS — Signed Bob Gibson, pitcher, to a multi-year contract.

TEXAS — Signed Nolan Ryan, pitcher, to a multi-year contract.

WASHINGTON — Signed Pedro Martinez, pitcher, to a multi-year contract.

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